

GRANTING PERMANENT RESIDENCE OR CANCELING DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASES OF CER- TAIN ALIENS

FEBRUARY 1, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and
ordered to be printed

Mr. FEIGHAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 213]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 213) for the relief of Mrs. Ingeborg C. Karde, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act Ingeborg C. Karde, Shigeko Nakamura, and Valdis Mikelsons shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fees under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said Act. Upon the granting of permanent residence to each alien as provided for in this section of this Act, if such alien was classifiable as a quota immigrant at the time of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to reduce by one the quota for the quota area to which the alien is chargeable for the first year that such quota is available.

SEC. 2. The Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding orders and warrants of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bonds, which may have been issued in the cases of Georges Demetelin, Athena Demetelin, Stanley William Wheatland, Mareanthe Baicou, and Peter Skole. From and after the date of enactment of this Act, the said persons shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act Domenico Bompiani, Beri Denovi, Mervin Walter Ball, Gordon Thompson Brown, Edward White, Lily Elsie White, Doctor Klaus Hergt, and Stephen Fodo, shall be held

and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fees.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to certain aliens and to cancel deportation proceedings in the cases of certain aliens.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill, as amended, is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to 11 aliens, and to cancel deportation proceedings in the cases of 5 aliens.

The committee, desiring to lighten the burden of the Chief Executive and to shorten the time required for the consideration of private calendars on the floor of the House, has decided to include the names of several beneficiaries of pending private bills in one bill, after having considered each of the cases on their individual merits and having acquainted themselves with all the facts pertinent to each case.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Section 1 of the bill, as amended, is designed to grant permanent residence to three persons who have been afflicted with tuberculosis. That section also provides for the posting of a bond in behalf of each alien as guaranty that he will not become a public charge. In addition the language of that section provides for the deduction of appropriate quota numbers. The beneficiaries of this section were the subjects of individual Senate bills as follows:

S. 213, by Senator Wiley, for the relief of Mrs. Ingeborg C. Karde.

S. 642, by Senator Magnuson, for the relief of Shigeko Nakamura.

S. 1474, by Senator Thye, for the relief of Valdis Mikelsons.

Section 2 of this bill is designed to cancel deportation proceedings in the cases of five aliens, who were the subjects of individual bills, as follows:

S. 173, by Senator Bible, for the relief of Georges and Athena Demetelin.

S. 314, by Senator Holland, for the relief of Stanley William Wheatland.

S. 1068, by Senator Kefauver, for the relief of Mareanthe Baicou.

S. 1253, by Senator Jenner, for the relief of Peter Skole.

As passed by the Senate, the bills for the relief of Georges and Athena Demetelin, and Mareanthe Baicou would have granted the status of permanent residence in the United States to those aliens.

Section 3 grants permanent residence in the United States to eight persons who are spouses, children, or former citizens of the United States. All of the beneficiaries are nonquota immigrants or have already been charged to the appropriate quotas, and no quota deduction is provided for in this section of the bill. These beneficiaries were subjects of individual bills, as follows:

S. 358, by Senator Duff, for the relief of Domenico Bompiani.

S. 411, by Senator Douglas, for the relief of Beri Denovi.

S. 418, by Senator Smathers, for the relief of Mervin Walter Ball.

S. 602, by Senator Potter, for the relief of Gordon Thompson Brown.

S. 603, by Senator Potter, for the relief of Edward and Lily Elsie White.

S. 893, by Senator McNamara, for the relief of Dr. Klaus Hergt.

S. 1125, by Senator Martin of Pennsylvania, for the relief of Stephen Fodo.

As passed by the Senate, S. 358 was designed to restore United States citizenship to Domenico Bompiani. However, the committee is of the opinion that the facts in this case do not warrant that action and they amended this section to include his name and grant him permanent residence in the United States.

A discussion of each case included in the instant bill, with reports from the departments of the administration, and such additional information as was obtained by the committee, appears below in the order that those cases appear in the bill, as amended.

Mrs. Ingeborg C. Karde—S. 213, by Senator Wiley

The beneficiary of the bill is a 34-year-old native and citizen of Germany whose husband, Dr. Klaus Karde, is a lawful resident alien of the United States. They both entered the United States as visitors on January 21, 1951, and failed to depart on time. When action was taken against them, they finally departed voluntarily in 1953. Three months later, Dr. Karde was readmitted as a permanent resident of the United States, but the beneficiary was unable to accompany him because she had suffered an attack of tuberculosis in 1944, although the latest test on January 26, 1955 showed the TB to be arrested. She was granted a nonimmigrant visa on April 1, 1955, and is presently in the United States. Her husband is a diesel engine expert and is employed in a diesel-manufacturing organization in Illinois at a good salary. He is highly skilled in this field.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated March 31, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., March 31, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of January 27, 1955, for a report on the bill, S. 213 for the relief of Mrs. Ingeborg C. Karde there is attached a memorandum of information prepared from the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning the beneficiary.

The bill would provide that notwithstanding the excluding provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to aliens afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with leprosy, or any dangerous contagious disease, Mrs. Karde may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence upon the posting of a suitable and proper public charge bond and provided she is otherwise admissible under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

It is noted that the bill does not provide that the waiver shall apply only to grounds for exclusion known to the Department of Justice and the Department of State prior to the enactment of the act.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

4 GRANT PERMANENT RESIDENCE OR CANCEL DEPORTATION

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE INGBORG CHRISTA KARDE, BENEFICIARY OF S. 213

Ingeborg Christa Karde (nee Sauer) a native and citizen of Germany, was born on April 27, 1921. She first entered the United States with her husband, Klaus Christian Karde, as a temporary visitor on January 21, 1951. On May 27, 1952, deportation proceedings were instituted against her and her husband on the grounds that they were not bona fide visitors but were in fact immigrants who intended to remain permanently in the United States. They departed voluntarily from the United States on September 15, 1953, and Mr. Karde was readmitted to the United States as a permanent resident at the port of New York on December 5, 1953. He is presently employed as a research and development manager for the Harnischfeger Corp. at Crystal Lake, Ill., at a salary of \$860 per month. Mrs. Karde has remained in their home at Hamburg, Germany, since she left the United States in 1953. Mr. Karde's assets consisting of personal property amount to approximately \$5,500. Other than her husband the beneficiary has no relatives in the United States.

Mrs. Karde is ineligible to receive a visa and is inadmissible to the United States as an alien afflicted with tuberculosis. She and her husband were the beneficiaries of private bills S. 1569 and H. R. 4540 in the 82d Congress and S. 256 and H. R. 1661 in the 83d Congress, all of which failed of passage.

A letter dated June 28, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Director of the Visa Office, U. S. Department of State, reads as follows:

JUNE 28, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: Reference is made to your letter of January 27, 1955, and its enclosures, wherein you requested a report in the case of Mrs. Ingeborg C. Karde, beneficiary of S. 213, 84th Congress, 1st session.

Information contained in the Department's files indicates that Mrs. Karde applied for an immigrant visa at the American consulate general at Hamburg, Germany, and was found ineligible under section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in that she was afflicted with tuberculosis. The foregoing information further reveals that pursuant to advance authorization for temporary admission into the United States for medical treatment granted by the Attorney General on February 14, 1955, under the provisions of section 212 (d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the consulate general at Hamburg issued Mrs. Karde a nonimmigrant visa on April 1, 1955. It also appears from the above-mentioned information that Mrs. Karde is presently in this country.

At this time the Department has no knowledge of any factor in Mrs. Karde's case, other than the information hereinbefore cited, which would render her ineligible to receive an immigrant visa. However, it should be borne in mind that any other ground of ineligibility which may come to light prior to visa issuance would preclude Mrs. Karde from receiving a visa.

Sincerely yours,

ROLLAND WELCH,
*Director, Visa Office
(For the Secretary of State).*

Senator Alexander Wiley, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

CARPENTERSVILLE, ILL., January 20, 1955.

Re Mrs. Ingeborg Karde and Dr. Klaus Karde.

HON. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
*United States Senator,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, as residents of Illinois, are writing this letter in the interest of justice, our American way, and our country's benefit.

We are, and have been, Dr. Karde's associates since or shortly after his entry into this country in January 1951. We feel that every consideration possible should be given Mrs. Karde's entrance to this country consistent with the laws governing the situation.

However, we feel the following factors are of great importance to us and to the country.

First, each of us in our own particular field have worked for various organizations with top and key personnel. We have never before worked with a man who has given so much knowledge and experience to the diesel industry under such hardship and suspense. We refer, of course, to the fact that Dr. Karde is staying over here under the impression that his wife will soon be admitted to this country. We should like to point out that in our opinion our country has benefited greatly in the 3 years Dr. Karde has been here. Due entirely to Dr. Karde's knowledge and experience in the diesel field, our engine has been improved so much that even competitors are using some of the advances recommended by him.

Secondly, in view of the dire need of experienced engineers in this country, every effort should be made to retain Dr. Karde's services. We cannot stress too highly the respect we have for Dr. Karde's experience and knowledge, and our high regard for him as a man and a possible citizen.

Thirdly, it seems that in following well-meant instructions given them by the Harnischfeger Corp., Dr. and Mrs. Karde have lost approximately 3 years which could have been applied toward obtaining their citizenship papers.

In conclusion, we have known Dr. and Mrs. Karde since shortly after their entrance into this country, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, Mrs. Karde was neither sick nor in need of medical service during the entire time they spent in this country. We feel sure that should she ever require medical attention she would not be a burden on our country, since Dr. Karde is in a position to financially handle any such contingencies. We know that Mrs. Karde has a sincere love for this country and has every intention of making this her future home.

We wish this letter to serve as our highest possible recommendation and reference for Dr. and Mrs. Karde and we trust that you as the people's representative will do your best to see that this matter is brought to a successful conclusion as soon as humanly possible. Please call on us at any time should you wish further information.

Respectfully,

Merle W. Paquette, research and design engineer; Roy O. Erickson, design engineer; John Whalen, mechanical engineer; Abel R. Reinken, laboratory supervisor; John Wiedman, laboratory technician; Mervin Shanafelt, research and design engineer; Willard V. Putz, design engineer; John Tudor, draftsman; Raymond J. Rettler, senior laboratory technician; Leonard Johanson, laboratory technician.

This letter has also been sent to the Honorable Paul H. Douglas.

[Translation]

JANUARY 27, 1955.

Re Mrs. Ingeborg Karde, born April 27, 1921.
Sanitarium "Holsteinische Schweiz"

Upon request of Mrs. Karde X-ray examinations in layers have been made here January 26, 1955.

In accordance with previous X-ray examinations in layers some scars are noticeable in the right lung. It was impossible to find any indications of active spots, particularly of cavern formation.

In conjunction with all other X-ray tests results, available here, it is our opinion, that the condition of the lung is stationary since 1949.

(Signed) Dr. GREGGENSEN, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

RE DR. KLAUS C. KARDE AND MRS. INGEBOG C. KARDE

For many years, in fact as early as 1946-47, the Harnischfeger Corp. had been in search for a good, qualified, high-grade diesel engineer, but without much success in locating one in the United States. While conducting this search, Dr. Klaus C. Karde was brought to the attention of the company, and subsequently interviewed by Mr. Walter Harnischfeger and other officials of Harnischfeger Corp. Subsequently, in 1949, Dr. Karde made application for employment with Harnischfeger Corp., diesel engine division.

Dr. and Mrs. Karde made application to immigrate to the United States in 1950. However, the Internal Security Act was passed and prevented his coming

over. This would have meant considerable delay in Dr. Karde's coming to the United States. As an alternative, Dr. and Mrs. Karde came to the United States on visitor's visa in order for them to determine whether or not they would like to stay in this country. They decided they would like to stay, and special bills were introduced by Senator Alexander Wiley, Senate bill 568, and Congressman Charles J. Kersten, H. R. 4540, seeking relief of Dr. and Mrs. Karde. Subsequently, the new McCarran Act was passed, under which persons who are experts in a specialized field and vital to the national defense could immigrate on a non-quota status.

At the expense of Harnischfeger Corp., Dr. and Mrs. Karde were returned to Hamburg, Germany, and reapplication for admission to the country was filed on Form I-129 of the Immigration and Naturalization Office. Dr. Klaus Karde was cleared and readmitted to the United States on December 5, 1953, and is now employed with the Harnischfeger Corp. as a special consultant engineer.

Mrs. Ingeborg C. Karde, however, was not cleared by one Dr. Carl S. Schultz, United States Public Health Service, attached to the United States consulate general at Hamburg, Germany, on the grounds that she has scar tissue on her lungs and her case is doubtful as to active tuberculosis. This medical opinion was corroborated by Dr. Cabot Brown, tuberculosis consultant of the United States Public Health Service. Mrs. Karde had ample qualified medical evidence by German doctors stating that her condition was cured.

Our Mr. Frank C. Edwards, general manager, diesel engine division, has devoted considerable time and effort to gaining entrance for Mrs. Karde. He visited personally with the consul general in Hamburg, and held consultation with Dr. Cabot Brown. It was the opinion of Drs. Cabot Brown and Schultz that further treatment is necessary for Mrs. Karde, and such treatment appears to be available only in the United States. Consequently, we arranged for Mrs. Karde to apply for nonimmigrant quota admission for treatment in the United States. The American vice consul, by letter dated July 19, 1954, denied her application on the grounds recited in his letter, copy of which is attached.

Mrs. Karde had originally passed an examination for a visitor's visa. Consequently, so far as the German medical authorities are concerned, no treatment is necessary. Drs. Shultz and Cabot Brown, however, feel that further treatment is necessary. Inasmuch as series of tests conducted in 1949 and early 1954 showed negative, we do not know the basis upon which Drs. Shultz and Brown base their conclusion. It seems that if the tests are negative and German specialists say that she is cured, there would be no way for her to secure treatment and it would be of no purpose to secure treatment in Germany. On the other hand, if Drs. Schultz and Brown are correct, that she does need treatment, it seems obvious that she could secure treatment only in the United States, where whatever her deficiencies might be would be recognized.

The real problem in this case, of course, is the fact that Dr. Karde was admitted under the McCarran Act, but because of technicalities is separated from his wife. We cannot be sure how long Dr. Karde will continue to be satisfied to work under conditions indicating that there seems to be no solution to getting Mrs. Ingeborg Karde over here to join him.

Dr. Karde receives a very substantial salary from Harnischfeger Corp. and has an important position. While it is our contention that Mrs. Karde is completely cleared of tuberculosis, or consumption, if she is not, Dr. Karde can well afford to provide her with all the expert medical and institutional attention she would require to be cured in the event of a recurrence or flareup of the TB.

Dr. Klaus Karde is of extreme importance to Harnischfeger Corp. in the development of our diesel engine. The development of a two-cycle diesel engine in commercial sizes has been the desire of many men and companies. In the United States, only General Motors Corp. and the Harnischfeger Corp. have been successful in the high-speed two-cycle engine field. There is much to be gained by the public in this development, as it will provide low-cost power and more power per pound of engine than in the four-stroke cycle engine, now commonly used. The Harnischfeger Corp. development does more in this respect than others because lightweight metals are used. This is in line with European design with which Dr. Karde is well acquainted, and is evidenced by records of education and letters of recommendations on file. His experience will eliminate many years of costly experimentation in the furtherance of this program.

During the past several years, he has been acting as a consultant to the diesel division research department, and has conducted calculations and experiments with various types of two-cycle diesel engines with much improvement in the engine. He has also brought about new ideas in design of additional diesel engine

equipment, which after proper test, we intend to put into manufacture. These new ideas are of such importance that we believe they will be a major contribution to the two-cycle diesel engine field soon.

The services of other men of Dr. Karde's caliber are not available to Harnischfeger Corp., since there are few having his background, and these men are with other companies.

Shigeko Nakamura—S. 642, by Senator Magnuson

The beneficiary of the bill is a 26-year-old native of Japan who was married to a United States citizen member of our Armed Forces in Tokyo. She entered the United States in 1952 as an immigrant spouse, but in 1953 she and her husband separated; they were divorced, and her maiden name was restored to her. The beneficiary's former parents-in-law, who are her sponsors, blame their own son for the marital difficulties and say that the beneficiary has demonstrated in every way that she is qualified to become a citizen of the United States. She is presently self-supporting as a dressmaker, but the sponsors state they would assist in her support indefinitely if it ever became necessary. While in Japan, the beneficiary and her former husband knowing that she had spots on her lungs, substituted X-rays from a third party so that she could enter the United States. Shortly after being separated from her husband, the tuberculosis flared up in 1953 and she was in a sanatorium for 9 months before being discharged as cured.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated July 23, 1954 to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 3413 which was a bill passed by the Senate in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same beneficiary reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.

Washington, D. C., July 23, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,

*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3413) for the relief of Shigeko Nakamura Bulmer, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Seattle, Wash., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States as of the date of enactment of the act, upon payment of the required visa fee. It appears that the bill is intended to grant the alien permanent residence in the United States notwithstanding the fact that she has been found subject to deportation under section 241 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act on the grounds that at the time of entry she was excludable as a person afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, under section 3 of the act of February 5, 1917, and that she was not in possession of a valid immigrant visa in violation of section 13 (a) of the act of May 26, 1924.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner,

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE SHIGEKO NAKAMURA BULMER, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3413

The beneficiary was born on November 15, 1928, at Osaka, Japan, the youngest of three children of Nasao Nakamura and Shizuko Sato Nakamura, citizens of Japan, who are presently residing at 1745 Hanoki-Cho Setagaya Ku, Tokyo, Japan. Her last foreign address was at Otaku-Yukagaya-Cho, Tokyo, Japan.

The beneficiary married Howard D. Bulmer, a citizen of the United States then serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, on September 12, 1951, at

Tokyo, Japan. She first entered the United States as an immigrant on March 25, 1952, at San Francisco, Calif., accompanied by her husband, and last entered the United States at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in September 1952 as an immigrant. She has testified that she and her husband separated on April 3, 1953, and she now makes her home at 3313 Marine Drive, Bellingham, Wash., where she is presently suing for divorce.

The beneficiary was committed to Firlands Sanatorium, Seattle, Wash., in June 1953, for treatment of tuberculosis, such treatment to be at the expense of Whatcom County, Wash. She was discharged as cured on March 13, 1954. On October 12, 1953, she was ordered deported from the United States on the grounds that she had been afflicted with tuberculosis at time of last entry and had failed to present an immigrant visa.

The beneficiary has testified that she has completed high school in Japan in addition to taking a course in dressmaking, which qualified her as a sewing teacher. She is presently supporting herself as a dressmaker. She owns a half interest, jointly with her husband, in a building lot in Bellingham, Wash., worth \$700 and a car and trailer valued at \$2,000 in El Monte, Calif. She claims never to have received charitable aid other than her 9 months' treatment at Firlands Sanatorium, Seattle, Wash.

The sponsors, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Bulmer, 3028 Alderwood Avenue, Bellingham, Wash., testified that their original interest in the beneficiary arose through her marriage to their son; that as their acquaintance and association continued, their affection for her increased and they now love her as if she were their own child. They stated that it is their belief that her marital difficulties have been occasioned by the treatment accorded her by their son and she has demonstrated by her actions and manner that she is desirable in every way for residence and citizenship in the United States. Both sponsors stated that beneficiary's impending divorce from their son would in no way affect their feelings toward her and that they would assist in her support indefinitely if that were necessary. The sponsor's assets consists of their home valued at \$5,000 (unincumbered), their household furnishings and automobile, and a half interest in the Bulmer Machine Works, Bellingham, Wash., valued at \$10,000. Mr. Robert H. Bulmer is a citizen of the United States by virtue of birth on August 31, 1899 at Nooksack, Wash., and Mrs. Robert (Grace) Bulmer is a United States citizen by birth on May 10, 1891 at Sumas, Wash.

The beneficiary gave sworn testimony before an officer of this Service on July 30, 1953 that she and her husband, Howard D. Bulmer, conspired to obtain her immigrant visa in January 1952, at Tokyo, Japan, by causing the chest X-ray of a third person to be substituted for her own because they were aware that the beneficiary was suffering from tuberculosis. The beneficiary also testified that permission of the Armed Forces to marry in Japan was obtained by a similar substitution of X-rays.

Howard D. Bulmer, estranged husband of the beneficiary, had testified before an officer of this Service on July 13, 1953, he and the beneficiary substituted the X-ray of a third person for that of the beneficiary at Tokyo, Japan, in 1952. He testified further that this substitution was made because he and the beneficiary were aware that she was afflicted with tuberculosis and therefore, ineligible to receive an immigration visa.

Senator Warren G. Magnuson, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
May 10, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: On Thursday, May 6, I introduced S. 3413, a bill for the relief of Shigeo Nakamura Bulmer. I am enclosing herewith pertinent material, which discloses why I took this step and in support of my request for this special consideration for Mrs. Bulmer.

1. Letter from Mr. Orly J. Sorrel, attorney for Mrs. Bulmer, setting forth the complete story of her plight.

Mr. Sorrel is an attorney, serving without pay. He became interested in the case because he is a member of the Kiwanis Club, which became chief sponsors of Mrs. Bulmer, when the full facts of her case was known.

2. Letter from the father and mother of Shigeko's husband.
3. Carl M. Erb, M. D., Bellingham, Wash.
4. Fred M. Bulmer, Bulmer Machine Works, Bellingham.
5. E. M. Rideout, M. D., Bellingham Clinic.
6. Mildred Bartholomew, Young Women's Christian Association, Bellingham.
7. Albert J. Hamilton, Post No. 7, Bellingham, Wash.
8. Maj. Robert Archer Smith, USMCR, retired.
9. A number of other letters from interested neighbors and friends of Bellingham, and Seattle.

If there is any other information you need, do not hesitate to call on me.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
United States Senator.

LAMBO AND SORREL,
Seattle, Wash., November 27, 1953.

Re deportation of Shigeko N. Bulmer, Seattle file E-055-322

Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
United States Senator, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to our recent phone conversations with Mr. Hoff, of your staff, regarding the above named, to whom we will hereafter refer to as Shigeko.

Shigeko met her present husband, Howard D. Bulmer, while he was in the United States Army on active duty in Japan. They desiring to marry, appropriate applications were made to the military authorities and Shigeko was physically examined by a Japanese physician who informed her that he could not tell whether she had tuberculosis, that she might have it, and that if she did have it it was not an advanced or aggravated case. Apparently on the basis of this report, the military authorities ruled that they could not intermarry for a period of at least one year.

At this juncture, they decided that they would never be able to marry (and return to the United States), so they decided permanently to split up. Not too long after this decision, however, Howard called upon Shigeko and suggested to her a means by which they could marry. At his urging another Japanese girl was induced to take a chest X-ray for Shigeko, and when this X-ray showed clear lungs, Howard and Shigeko were given permission to and did marry.

When Howard's tour of duty had expired, Shigeko was faced with the problem of obtaining a visa. She dared not herself take an X-ray, because even though she felt physically sound at this time if a shadow appeared the medical examiner would see a change over the previous "marriage" X-ray, so once again the other girl was prevailed upon to take the X-ray, and once again the deception worked.

After their arrival in the United States in March 1952, the couple lived briefly with Howard's relatives, later in the East, and then in California. Somewhere along the line, domestic conflict set in. Also, sometime during this period they took a brief vacation to Niagara Falls, where they allegedly crossed to Canada and returned. (Whether they actually crossed into Canada or just to Goat Island is uncertain; nevertheless, the immigration official who heard this deportation proceeding used this entry upon which to base a recommendation for an order to deport.) Also, the medical treatment promised by Howard had not been forthcoming, and Shigeko's health started to decline.

Early in 1953, Howard decided that he definitely wanted to be rid of Shigeko. He gave her \$400 for transportation money and told her to go back to Japan, subsequently starting a divorce action against her. She returned, instead, to Howard's folks in Bellingham, Wash., who were happy to have her and at whose instance she was induced to seek medical attention, they desiring to keep her with them permanently. When Howard learned of this, he wrote to her, giving her an ultimatum either to be on a boat for Japan by a certain date or face deportation proceedings which would arise from his disclosures to the Board of Immigration authorities. Neither Shigeko nor her in-laws thought he would actually fulfill his threats, but he did. Further, his story was such that the immigration people feel convinced that the whole fraudulent scheme was the result of Shigeko's lawlessness and lack of turpitude, when in fact it was he who conceived, devised and directed the carrying out of the plan by them.

At any rate, after his confession, an immigration official (and his stenographer) approached Shigeko and took a long statement from her. Whereupon she was

given a hearing, which resulted in a recommendation to deport. An appeal is now pending, based chiefly on an unfair hearing.

With this sketch of the facts, we submit to you that Shigeko is a fine, upstanding and honest woman with a high standard of morals who was led astray by one of our own upstanding citizens; that to deport her would manifestly be an injustice. Of course, assuming that the immigration authorities have a lawful basis for deporting her, the immigration laws being such at this time as to enable the Board to deport aliens at will for almost any cause, the question is whether the situation warrants private legislation permitting Shigeko to remain in the United States.

We feel that the above facts, which we think are true, indicate clearly that Shigeko is about to get a raw deal from the country she now loves and to which over half the world's population look for guidance through the ideological maze; that she is about to suffer banishment from our country which she now loves as her own, to satisfy the morbid vengeance of her emotionally immature husband; and that these above facts fully warrant an investigation into the matter by you, with an eye to a private bill permitting her to remain in the United States. We attach hereto the letters sent to us by Shigeko's many friends, all of whom desire to have her remain, which will indicate better than anything we can say why this matter should be given attention by you. Special attention is called to the letter of Robert and Grace Bulmer, the father and stepmother of Shigeko's husband, in which they state as follows:

"We believe that our son brought her here from Japan and failed to live up to his part of the agreement. She came in good faith and could not bear his harshness and unkindness.

"If it becomes necessary for her to have a guardian, we are willing to take that responsibility."

These letters show that Shigeko is well qualified to be a United States citizen, and even a cursory investigation will reveal the rotten deal she is getting at the hands of one of our less responsible citizens.

If we can be of further help in investigating this matter, or if you need additional facts, please advise and we will be happy to do what we can. Letters keep coming in on this matter so we may forward others to you from time to time.

We take this opportunity to thank you for the attention and consideration given this matter and wish to express our confidence in knowing that you will give this problem the same cogent thought and attention given all the matters charged to your public trust, and for which so many of your constituents admire you.

Very truly yours,

O. J. SORREL.

The other documents mentioned in Mr. Magnuson's letter are contained in the files of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Valdis Mikelsons—S. 1474, by Senator Thyne

The beneficiary of the bill is an unmarried 27-year-old native and citizen of Latvia who entered the United States on March 2, 1955, at New York as a visitor to attend his mother's funeral in St. Paul, Minn. His father, mother, and sister came to the United States in 1950 as displaced persons, but the beneficiary was unable to accompany them because of a tubercular condition.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 16, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1474) for the relief of Valdis Mikelsons, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the St. Paul, Minn., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Latvia.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE VALDIS MIKELSONS, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1474

The beneficiary, Valdis Mikelsons, was born in Riga, Latvia, on July 17, 1928, and is a citizen of Latvia. He has never married.

The beneficiary resides at 611 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.; and is unemployed. He completed 5 years' university work in physics and mathematics in Germany. He has no income and his assets consist of \$150 cash. His father resides in St. Paul, Minn., and a sister resides in Minneapolis, Minn. Both are in the United States as lawful resident aliens. The beneficiary resided in Germany as a displaced person from 1949 to the time of his entry into the United States.

Mr. Mikelsons entered the United States on March 2, 1955, at New York, N. Y., as a visitor for the purpose of attending his mother's funeral. Deportation proceedings were instituted on April 5, 1955, on the ground that he had failed to maintain his nonimmigrant status and on April 12, 1955, the special inquiry officer ordered that he be granted the privilege of departing voluntarily from the United States with the proviso that failure to depart would result in his deportation. There appears to be no other form of administrative relief available to the beneficiary.

The beneficiary has not registered for selective service and has 6 months from the date of his entry into the United States to register before he will be in violation of the selective service laws and regulations. He has had no military service.

The beneficiary was unable to accompany his family to the United States in 1950 because of a tubercular condition which made him ineligible to obtain a visa at that time.

The person primarily interested in the bill is the beneficiary's father, Reinholds Mikelsons, who resides at 611 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., and is employed by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn., as a proofreader. He is able and willing to continue to support the beneficiary.

Senator Edward J. Thye, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

UNITED STATES SENATE.
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: There is pending before the Subcommittee on Immigration, of the Committee on the Judiciary, a bill in whose adoption I am deeply interested; namely, S. 1474, for the relief of Valdis Mikelsons. I introduced the bill on March 16.

Adoption of this bill would permit Mr. Mikelsons to remain in the United States as a permanent resident, and I believe that such favorable action would be in keeping with our country's policies in sharing in the relief of persons displaced as a result of the tragedies of war and the subsequent Communist aggression. It would at the same time, as I am sure the committee will find, represent a humane action of a high order.

The simply facts are that this young man and his parents and sister, who originally were residents of Latvia, are refugees who have suffered much hardship. The father, mother, and sister came to the United States as displaced persons, but Valdis, the son, was denied a visa because of illness with tuberculosis, no doubt induced by the hardship he had suffered in being displaced, not once but several times, in the flight from the Communist absorption of the areas where they lived. When the mother, who died in this country, was stricken, Valdis was afforded a visitor's visa to attend her funeral, and he is now in the United States, residing with his father at 611 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., on this temporary permit. He must return to Germany at the end of a 3-month period from March 1, unless

relief can be afforded by passage of S. 1474, and meanwhile he gave up application for a visa under the Refugee Relief Act in order to be able to join his father and sister temporarily at the time of the mother's death.

The reports that I have received indicate that the improvement in his health is such that he would not present a serious public health problem, and I have assurances that he would not become a public charge, in any event, as both his father and sister are well employed.

It would seem to me that a very grave and unnecessary hardship would result if this young man were again forced to leave his family and return to Germany, to await the uncertainty of receiving a visa under the Refugee Relief Act, especially since that entire effort must be initiated anew. He is an acceptable person in every respect, except for the health factor which technically bars him, and his improvement in that respect is such, in my opinion, that no substantial factor stands in the way of his acceptance as a permanent resident of this country.

In elaboration of the information which I am here presenting to the committee and in support of my urgent request that early favorable action be taken on S. 1474, I am forwarding to the committee the following: (1) Article from the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune of March 13, 1955, under Mr. George Grim's column, "I Like It Here"; (2) copy of letter addressed to me by Mr. Reinholds Mikelsons, the father; (3) copy of letter addressed to me by Mr. W. F. T. Greaves, chairman of the displaced persons committee of Peoples Highland Park Church (Congregational) of St. Paul.

I sincerely hope, Mr. Chairman, that your committee will agree with my considered judgment that favorable action on S. 1474, without undue delay, will be in the interests of the United States and will, likewise, serve humane and just considerations.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD J. THYE,
United States Senator.

[From the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune, March 13, 1955]

I LIKE IT HERE

By George Grim

Twenty-seven-year-old Valdis Mikelsons has lived three lives—but may lose his last one. His is a story of flight, of tragedy, of challenge met by this quiet, intelligent, determined young man.

He and his sister Ilze lived a happy childhood in Riga, Latvia. Their father, Reinholds, was headmaster of a high school, a lecturer in history at the local university. His mother was becoming the best known writer of psychological novels in that part of Europe.

World War II put a question mark into the ordered existence and the future plans of the little family. When, in October 1944, the Russians entered Latvia, the Mikelsons family got out. For a time, Reinholds found himself away from books and pupils and in the German labor force. He was on the production line in a propeller factory. The next April, the Americans liberated that area of Saxony.

But Saxony was a piece of European geography given to the Russians. Once again, the family had to move. This time, to Thuringia.

One week later, that area was handed to the Russians and, again, the family cleared out when the Communists came in. The next years were spent in a DP camp in Bavaria. Eventually Reinholds was given a responsible post in the International Refugee Organization. Meantime, their plans to come to the United States, long a dream began to assume reality.

The family was on the point of departure when an X-ray of Valdis' lungs showed signs of tuberculosis.

"He can't go to America in this condition," said officials. "He'll have to stay here in Germany and be cured."

A mother's immediate decision told Konstance Mikelsons to stay with her son. There was a heartbreaking farewell as father and daughter sailed for America.

In St. Paul, Reinholds found a job as janitor for St. Paul Book & Stationery Co. A year later, he had moved to the job of account checker at St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Now he's a proofreader in the billing department of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. His is the story of progress in a new land—progress by a man whose intellect is used for adjustment, not disillusion. Daughter Ilze works at First National Bank, Minneapolis, in the mail deposit department.

In 1951 the year after father and daughter came to America, there was another decision to be made. Mrs. Mikelsons, in Germany, was told she must come to America under the arrangements made before. If not, she would lose her chance of ever coming. Her son's health was better now; he was studying at Baltic University, Hamburg. He insisted his mother go to Minnesota to be with the rest of the family.

Two years ago, Konstance suffered an attack of coronary thrombosis. She weathered that illness. The three in the family were working to get Valdis to America, too. Then, in mid-January, Mrs. Mikelsons felt a pain in her chest. A routine examination brought the news—cancer. So serious, so advanced, there was little to do but wait for the end.

A cablegram went to Bonn, Germany, where Valdis was studying mechanical engineering and mathematics. His mother was dying. Could he not find a compassionate consul and explain why a trip was so essential?

February 25 Konstance died. Her son was still frantically trying to get permission to fly to her bedside.

"We'll give you a 6-month visitor's permit, but I want your word of honor you'll be back here in Germany in 3 months," said the United States consular service man. Valdis promised.

He arrived in time to attend his mother's funeral and the burial of her ashes in Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis. Father, son, and daughter were held in the close bond of mutual sorrow.

But now what?

The application to come to America permanently has been superseded by this emergency trip—with the promise to return in 3 months. Must Valdis return, only to try to start the cumbersome machinery again? Or could, somehow, a way be found for him to stay? He has appealed to Senator Edward J. Thye (Republican, Minnesota) for help.

"I am in good health," says Valdis. "The authorities at New York looked at my X-rays, just taken. They admitted me to the country. I would hope to be able to stay with my father and my sister and to become a citizen of the country they already love so much."

Can he?

Wire just received from Thye reads:

"Shall be happy to do everything I can. If administrative relief is not possible I shall introduce private bill in his behalf on basis your belief in worthiness of this young man and his family."

Maybe we can write the right ending to this story before long.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 7, 1955.

HON. EDWARD J. THYE,
*United States Senator, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: Mr. George Grim, Minneapolis, Minn., upon receipt of your wire, advised me to furnish the following information concerning the immigration of my son Valdis Mikelsons.

1. I, Reinholds Mikelsons (father, together with my daughter Ilze Mikelsons), applied for permanent immigration visas under the Displaced Persons Act, at transit camp for immigrants to United States of America, Wentorf near Hamburg, Germany, on May 1950. I, R. Mikelsons, and my daughter, I. Mikelsons, were admitted to the United States of America on June 9, 1950. The number of my alien registration card is A 7492723 (525731). The number of my daughter's alien registration card is A 7492724 (525732). My wife, Konstance Mikelsons (deceased) applied for permanent resident's immigration visa, under the Displaced Persons' Act, on July 1951 and was admitted to the United States of America on August 3, 1951 (alien registration No. 8072759 (1071737)).

2. My son Valdis Mikelsons applied for permanent resident's immigration visa to the United States of America under the Refugee Relief Act of September 1954 at consulate general, United States of America, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. This application has to be canceled when Valdis Mikelsons applied for a visitor's visa on February 22, 1955, for the purpose of attending his mother's, Konstance Mikelsons, funeral. His visitor's visa was issued by consular section, United States Mission, Bonn, Germany, under nonimmigrant classification, B-22, application No. 1042372, on March 1, 1955. Visa was signed by Joseph A. Lovornese.

The permanent address of my son Valdis Mikelsons during his stay in the United States of America will be 611 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul 4, Minn., telephone No. Capital 7-4561.

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I sincerely hope that the above furnished data will be sufficient.

Dear Senator, I pray that the Almighty may guide you in your work which you are doing to help your fellow men. I also pray and hope that the Government of the United States of America will not refuse to take the necessary steps in order to unite a family.

I also want to thank you for taking action in this particular case and hope that on part of the authorities deep understanding will prevail in handling this case.

In deepest gratitude I am, my dear Senator,

Very sincerely yours,

REINHOLDS MIKELSONS.

PEOPLES HIGHLAND PARK CHURCH,
St. Paul, Minn., March 21, 1955.

Re Valdis Mikelsons

HON. EDWARD J. THYE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We were extremely pleased to hear that you have instituted a bill in the United States Senate for the admittance of Valdis Mikelsons into the United States of America on a permanent basis and particularly, since the Peoples Highland Park Church of St. Paul, Minn., was the sponsoring agency for this family at the time Reinholds and Ilse Mikelsons, and later Mrs. Konstance Mikelsons, were admitted under the Displaced Persons Act. It was unfortunate that Valdis was unable to enter this country at the same time due to ill health, as proper application was made for the entire family.

It is, therefore, our earnest hope and desire that your colleagues will see fit to pass your bill so that it will not be necessary for Valdis to return to Germany and again file for admittance under the Immigration Act.

Your efforts in behalf of this worthy family is greatly appreciated by your constituents in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Sincerely,

W. F. T. GREAVES,
Chairman, Displaced Persons Committee.

Georges and Athena Demetelin—S. 173, by Senator Bible

The beneficiaries of the bill are a married couple, 75 and 70 years old, respectively, who are natives of Greece and naturalized citizens of Canada. They last entered the United States January 18, 1954, at Rouses Point, N. Y., as visitors and are now living with three of their children in Las Vegas, Nev. The fourth child resides in California. The beneficiaries wish to escape the severe Canadian winters and live in a warmer climate in the company of their children who are all lawful residents of the United States.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 15, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 173) for the relief of Georges and Athena Demetelin, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the Los Angeles, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiaries permanent residence in the United States upon the payment of the required visa fees. It would also direct that two numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiaries are chargeable to the quota of Greece.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE GEORGES AND ATHENA DEMETELIN, BENEFICIARIES OF S. 173

The beneficiaries, Georges and Athena Demetelin, nee Detsi, are husband and wife. They are natives of Greece and naturalized citizens of Canada, born on August 29, 1879, and January 18, 1885, respectively. They have four grown children, all of whom are lawful resident aliens of the United States. Three of the children live in Las Vegas, Nev., and the other lives in Covina, Calif. Mr. and Mrs. Demetelin reside at 1712 East Lewis Avenue, Las Vegas, Nev.

Mr. Demetelin completed high school in Istanbul, Turkey. He is a retired grocery merchant. Mrs. Demetelin acquired a grammar-school education. She has no profession. Mr. and Mrs. Demetelin's assets consist of \$15,000 in savings and an \$8,000 equity in a home valued at \$12,000. They are supported by their children.

The beneficiaries were admitted to the United States on January 18, 1954, at Rouses Point, N. Y., as temporary visitors for a period of 6 months. They were granted extensions of their visitor's permits until January 14, 1955. They failed to depart. Deportation proceedings were commenced in their cases on March 11, 1955. They were found deportable and granted the privilege of departing voluntarily from the United States.

Senator Alan Bible, the author of the bill, has submitted the following memorandum in support of the bill:

MEMORANDUM RE S. 173 (FOR THE RELIEF OF GEORGES AND ATHENA DEMETELIN)

George Demetelin

Born, August 29, 1879, Apiranthos, Naxos, Greece; naturalized as Canadian citizen, September 24, 1907; entered United States at Rouses Point, N. Y., January 18, 1954.

Athena Demetelin

Born, May 18, 1885, Apiranthos, Naxos, Greece; naturalized as Canadian citizen, September 24, 1907; entered United States at Rouses Point, N. Y., January 18, 1954.

The above have the following financial status: A \$12,000 equity in a \$25,000 home; a paid-up insurance policy in the amount of \$2,000; a bank account in the amount of \$15,000.

They have the following relatives in the United States:

1. John Dennison Demetelin, son.
2. William G. Demetelin, son.
3. Christopher G. Demetelin, son.
4. Mary G. Demetelin, daughter.

Jack Dennison Demetelin has an earning power of \$10,000 per annum, and a bank account in the amount of \$14,000.

William G. Demetelin has an earning power of \$7,500 per annum and a bank account of \$5,000 and an insurance policy in the amount of \$8,000, with a cash value of \$4,000.

Mary G. Demetelin has an earning power of \$5,000 per annum and a bank account in the amount of \$4,000.

All of the above children are unmarried and are living with the parents in Las Vegas, Nev., and will all guarantee that the parents will not become a public charge.

The beneficiaries of the bill are both 70 years old, or better, and while in good health, are suffering the normal infirmities of old age. They have been living in Montreal, Canada, for the past 40 years, where the climate is very severe. They are presently past the age of being able to actively engage in business or any other enterprise in which they can earn sufficient funds for their upkeep. They have sufficient funds to last out their remaining years and wish to spend them in a warmer climate such as Las Vegas, Nev., where they can be with their family.

From all available information, they have good loyalty records and there is no reason why the bill should not be passed. It would be a gross injustice to have these two aged people returned to Canada when their life expectancy is so short and no doubt would be shortened by their return to Canada where the rigors of the climate are severe.

Stanley William Wheatland—S. 314, by Senator Holland

The beneficiary of the bill is a 32-year-old British subject who entered the United States December 11, 1948, at New Orleans, La., for permanent residence. In 1953 he took a 1-day trip to Cuba and on his return to Florida discovered that he had neglected to obtain a reentry permit. In order to gain admission, he lied about his citizenship, claiming to be a native-born American. The following year, when he applied for naturalization, his lie was discovered. He is married to a United States citizen and they have one citizen child.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated April 28, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: In response to your request to the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 314) for the relief of Stanley William Wheatland, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization files relating to the beneficiary by the Tampa, Fla., office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would authorize and direct the Attorney General to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond which may have been issued in the case of the beneficiary. The bill would further provide that from and after the date of enactment the beneficiary shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrant and order have issued.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE STANLEY WILLIAM WHEATLAND, BENEFICIARY OF S. 314

Stanley William Wheatland, a British subject, was born in London, England, on January 28, 1923. He entered the United States December 11, 1948, at New Orleans, La., for permanent residence. On July 1, 1953, he departed from the United States at Key West, Fla., for Cuba. He returned to the United States from Cuba at Key West, Fla., July 2, 1953, and at the time of entry made false claim of United States citizenship. Deportation proceedings have been instituted and he was found to be deportable from the United States. The privilege of voluntary departure was granted, with an alternate order of deportation if he did not depart as requested. No other form of relief is indicated.

Mr. Wheatland is a chemical analyst and has been employed since September 5, 1949, by the Minerals & Chemical Co., Bartow, Fla., and earns \$72 per week; owns assets valued at approximately \$2,000.

Mr. Wheatland is married to a United States citizen, has one child, also a United States citizen. They reside at 317 South Virginia Avenue, Lakeland, Fla. His grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Arslanian and one aunt, Mrs. C. F. Hughes, reside at St. Petersburg, Fla. Mr. Wheatland has had no military service in the United States. He claims he was in the military service of England and was hospitalized 3 months in 1946 for battle fatigue.

Senator Spessard L. Holland, the author of the bill, has submitted the following letter in support of the bill:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
January 24, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: This letter is written with reference to S. 314, a bill for the relief of Stanley William Wheatland, which I introduced on January 11. Immigration and Naturalization Service files on Mr. Wheatland will indicate that he, a British subject, was admitted to the United States for permanent residence on December 11, 1948, as a quota immigrant, and resided continuously in the United States from that date until his departure for Cuba on July 1, 1953 (without a valid unexpired immigrant visa or reentry permit), returning on the following day and entering without inspection by falsely claiming birth in Florida and United States citizenship.

Mr. Wheatland is married to the daughter of a fine Florida family, and is the father of one child, born in the United States. He is employed as a chemical analyst for the International Minerals & Chemicals Corp. of Bartow, Fla.

Certainly it was poor judgment for him to make a brief sightseeing trip to Cuba and to make a mis-statement of fact to get back in the country, but I do not feel that he was fully aware of the results of such a trip, and I am anxious to help him remain in the United States with his family. From all reports I have on Mr. Wheatland, it appears that he is anxious to become a citizen of the United States and would be a good one. Further, his move to file application for naturalization, which brought to light his illegal entry, seems to bear out his desire for citizenship.

I sincerely hope that S. 314 will be favorably considered in order to allow Mr. Wheatland to stay in this country with his wife and daughter.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours faithfully,

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,

P. S.—For your ready information, I am enclosing a copy of a report on Mr. Wheatland's case from the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service file.

Mareanthe Baicou—S. 1068, by Senator Kefauver

The beneficiary of the bill is a 74-year-old widow who is a native and citizen of Greece. She last entered the United States on June 10, 1952, at New York, as a visitor to visit her two married daughters who are citizens of the United States. For the past 2 years diseases of age have progressively become worse, and she is now badly crippled with arthritis and in addition has progressive cirrhosis of the liver. Her son-in-law who lives in Washington, D. C., is a man of financial responsibility and has submitted an affidavit of support. She is badly in need of assistance and loving care which would be denied her if she were deported to Greece.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 1, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1068) for the relief of Mareanthe Baicou, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. According to the records of this Service the correct name of the beneficiary is Marianthi A. Baicou. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and

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Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Washington, D. C., office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien permanent residence in the United States upon the payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Greece.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE MAREANTHE BAICOU, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1068

The beneficiary, Mareanthe Baicou, was born at Egena, Greece, in the year 1881. She last entered the United States on June 10, 1952, at New York, N. Y., and was admitted temporarily as a visitor until January 1, 1953. Her last extension expired on June 9, 1954.

Deportation proceedings were instituted on the ground that the beneficiary failed to comply with the conditions of her admission. She was found deportable and was granted the privilege of voluntarily departing from the United States. She failed to avail herself of this privilege.

The beneficiary testified that she came to the United States to visit her daughters, Mrs. Pauline Fotos of 4113 28th Street, Mount Rainier, Md., and Mrs. Evangelina Triantis of 200 Rittenhouse Street NW., Washington, D. C., and grandchildren, all of whom are citizens of the United States. She further testified that during this visit her health deteriorated, requiring medical treatment. Dr. Fofu Mezitis, 1835 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., has certified as to her failing health and that the emotional impact of leaving the United States to return to Greece may well have grave results.

The beneficiary testified her only living relative in Greece is an older brother who is in ill health, from whom she has had no word for over a year and whom she believes may be deceased.

Investigation has disclosed that Mrs. Pauline Fotos, beneficiary's daughter and the sponsor of this bill, with whom the beneficiary resides, is financially responsible and there is no indication that the beneficiary would become a public charge.

Senator Estes Kefauver, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

AFFIDAVIT OF SPONSORSHIP FOR MAREANTHE BAICOU

CITY OF WASHINGTON,

District of Columbia, ss:

Nick Triantis, being first duly sworn, does on oath depose and state as follows: That I am a naturalized citizen of the United States of America, residing at 200 Rittenhouse Street NW., Washington, D. C.

That I am desirous of acting as a sponsor for my mother-in-law, Mrs. Mareanthe Baicou, a widow, who is now in the United States on a temporary basis. I hereby agree to be responsible for providing her with all things needed for her sustenance, and I guarantee to provide for her care during her lifetime in the United States in order that she will at no time become a public charge.

I am engaged in the restaurant business in the District of Columbia, at 1918 Seventh Street NW., where I have been so engaged in business since 1940. I own my own home at 200 Rittenhouse Street NW., Washington, D. C., which home has a valuation of approximately \$25,000 and is subject to a mortgage in the amount of approximately \$5,000. I am fully able to provide for the support, food, lodging, medical care and attention required by Mareanthe Baicou.

I know her to be in poor health, having no relatives abroad, her sole and entire family being in the United States. She has only 2 children, 1, my wife, and the other, Mrs. Pauline Fotos, with whom she resides. I respectfully request she be permitted to remain.

NICK TRIANTIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June 1955.

[SEAL]

BEN H. GINSBURG,
Notary Public, District of Columbia.

My commission expires May 14, 1957.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I have examined Mrs. Mareanthe A. Baicou on the above date.

Mrs. Baicou is 75 years of age, obese, and has difficulty walking due to osteoarthritic of both knees. She also has advanced osteoarthritic in her shoulder and wrist which limits her ability to do much for herself.

She gives a history of having had amoebiasis in Greece and stool examinations are positive for her *E. histolytica*. This has affected her liver. She is therefore in a very precarious state of health and will need extensive treatment in this country. I believe that any foreign travel will be very deleterious to her health.

By travel she would be deprived of the program of medical care which we have instituted, and would also be deprived of the loving care of her daughters without which she cannot recover.

BERNARD E. NUNEZ, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1954.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Mrs. Mareanthe A. Baicou has been under my professional care ever since she arrived in the United States. She has been under constant medical attention and care since August 1952.

Mrs. Baicou, who is about 74 years of age, has had a complete physical examination with laboratory studies, including blood, urine, and stool examinations at various intervals. The findings reveal and confirm that she is suffering with cirrhosis of the liver. This condition has become progressively worse since the first examination was made. In addition to this liver disease, she has, in the meantime, developed extensive osteoarthritic changes in the various joints as shown in X-ray studies. This condition is particularly noted in both of her knees. Her left shoulder and wrist are involved, which limits her ability to do much for herself. She is practically unable to walk even for a few steps, without the assistance of some member of her family. Regular examinations have indicated that her condition has deteriorated over the period of the past few months and her present state of health could be classified as poor.

As can be noted from the above facts, her condition requires constant nursing and medication. The family has been advised that extensive therapy for her osteoarthritis should be instituted in the very near future. Injections and diathermy will be of help in enabling her to get around.

Since she has no family in Greece, the emotional impact of leaving at this time and returning to Greece, may well have grave results. Based on medical findings, I am further of the opinion that extended travel with the exertions attendant to such travel would likewise exercise a dangerously damaging effect upon the delicate health of this aged patient. Equally important, she would be deprived of the program of medical care which has been developed for her requirements and the nursing care which is being given by her daughters, which would likely have immediate and serious reactions.

F. MEXITIS, M. D.

GOLDBERG & GOLDBERG

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1955.

HON. SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER,
United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.
(Attention Mr. Brizzi, re Mrs. Mareanthe Baicou.)

DEAR MR. BRIZZI: As per your request, we are submitting herewith a brief outline of our knowledge of Mrs. Mareanthe Baicou, who arrived in the United States from Greece some 2½ years ago. At the time of her initial arrival she had come on a visitor's visa to visit her two daughters and only children, Mrs. Pauline Fotos, of 4113 28th Street, Mount Rainier, Md., and Mrs. Nick Triantis, of 200 Rittenhouse Street NW., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Mareanthe Baicou has no remaining relatives in her native Greece, and had come to this country to visit with her family, consisting of her two daughters, their husbands, and children. She also has one brother. Both of Mrs. Baicou's children are American citizens. One of her children, Mrs. Fotos, was born in the United States, Mrs.

Baicou having lived here for some years with her husband before he concluded to return to Greece.

Since her arrival, Mrs. Baicou's health has steadily declined. She has been under the care of Dr. F. Mezitis, of 1835 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., for more than 2 years. I am advised by Dr. Mezitis, who has furnished affidavits so stating, that Mrs. Baicou suffers from an incurable cirrhosis of the liver of a progressive nature, and a very bad case of arthritis, which, with the complications of her old age, she being well past 70, makes it difficult for her to walk without assistance. She requires nursing and care, which she would be completely unable to obtain in her native Greece. She is physically unable to travel unaccompanied and from the view of her physician, her condition is likely to deteriorate further.

Her children and their husbands are most willing to vouch for her continued support, as they have heretofore exhibited. We respectfully urge your consideration of her request to be allowed to spend such few days as may be left to her in the company of her family, rather than lonely and alone far across the sea.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY W. GOLDBERG.

Peter Skole—S. 1253, by Senator Jenner

The beneficiary of the bill is a 59-year-old native and citizen of Denmark who entered the United States at New York on June 6, 1921, as a seaman. He deserted ship and a few months later married a Danish girl who was in the United States. The beneficiary made brief visits to Denmark in 1930-31 and on the occasion of his last entry into the United States at New York on March 21, 1931, he apparently came in legally under the quota system. He has three married sons who have all served in the United States Armed Forces. Prior to 1949 he had passed worthless checks, but since has reformed. He has been employed by the General Electric Co. for the past 4 years and they endorse him as a good and trusted employee. His wife, sons, pastor, and scores of friends extol him as a loyal husband, father, and friend who has reformed and repented of past mistakes.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated January 3, 1955, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 3863 which was a bill pending in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same beneficiary reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1955.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3863) for the relief of Peter Skole, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Toledo, Ohio, office of this Service, which has custody over these files.

The bill would authorize and direct the Attorney General to discontinue deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond which may have been issued in the beneficiary's case. It would also direct that after the date of enactment the beneficiary shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrant and order have issued.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES CONCERNING PETER SKOLE, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3863

Peter Skole, also known as Peder Skole, is a native and citizen of Denmark who was born July 2, 1896, in Lind, Rind, Denmark. His last foreign residence was Viborg, Denmark, from whence he entered the United States through the port of New York, N. Y., on June 6, 1921, as a seaman on the steamship *Bergensjord*. He deserted his ship and remained in the United States. On July 19, 1930, he departed the United States and returned November 3, 1930, on the steamship *Carmania*. He was admitted as a quota immigrant November 19, 1930, in accordance with section 13, paragraphs D and E, act of 1924, following an appeal from an excluding decision by a board of special inquiry. That board found he was not a nonquota immigrant as specified in the section 4 (b) visa he presented for reentry. His last entry to the United States was on March 21, 1931, through the port of New York, N. Y. He was legally admitted at that time as a returning resident with a valid reentry permit. The beneficiary's application, Form N-400, to file a petition for citizenship was received by this Service on December 12, 1953, and is now pending.

The beneficiary has a record of arrests extending from 1931 to 1949. His criminal record includes numerous arrests for passing worthless checks. The list of his arrests and the disposition are as follows:

June 17, 1931.—As Peter Skole No. 3738, arrested at Paterson, N. J. Crime, passing worthless checks. Dismissed.

June 18, 1931.—As Peter Skole No. 695, received at county jail, Paterson, N. J. Crime, uttering and delivering worthless checks. Ninety days. Suspended.

November 20, 1931.—As Peter Skole No. R-315, arrested at Ridgewood, N. J. Crime, uttering false checks. Case still open.

July 1, 1933.—As Peter Skole No. 135253, arrested at Philadelphia, Pa. Crime passing worthless checks. Discharged by magistrate.

January 31, 1938.—As Peter Skole No. 1151, arrested at Kingsport, Tenn. Crime, bad checks. Failed to prosecute.

April 2, 1938.—As Peter Skole No. 135353, arrested at Philadelphia, Pa. Crime, worthless checks. Discharged by magistrate.

June 15, 1940.—As Peter Skole No. 10785, arrested at Fort Wayne, Ind. Crime forgery. Two to fourteen years. State penitentiary. Suspended and placed on probation.

November 26, 1941.—As Peter Skole, arrested at Fort Wayne, Ind. Bound over to Allen County Circuit Court under bond of \$1,000.

November 27, 1941.—Previous suspended sentence revoked and subject ordered to the Indiana State Penitentiary, 2-14 years.

December 1, 1941.—As Peter Skolle, No. 21659, received at the Indiana State Prison from Fort Wayne, Ind. Crime, forgery. Term, 2-14 years.

December 3, 1943.—As Peter Skole No. 10785, arrested at Fort Wayne, Ind. Crime, loitering and investigation.

December 21, 1943.—Continued: Indefinite and released.

August 26, 1948.—As Peter Skole No. 10785, arrested at Fort Wayne, Ind. Crime, loitering and investigation.

August 26, 1948.—Peter Skole cashed 4 worthless checks amounting to about \$200. Continued to September 6, 1948, \$2,000.

September 13, 1948.—Bound to circuit court by agreement of the prosecutor the charge was made obtaining money by false pretenses. Fined \$10 and costs and 1 to 7 years. Term suspended.

October 21, 1949.—Arrested 3236 South Barr Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Loitering and investigation and forgery. (Sheriff) No. 1 C. I.; No. 2 Circuit Court.

January 5, 1950.—Fined \$10 and costs and 2 to 14 years Indiana State Prison. Sentence suspended and placed on probation to his sons.

On December 21, 1954, the beneficiary was questioned under oath by an officer of this Service in regard to whether or not he had ever been arrested in Europe prior to his entry into the United States. He testified that he had been arrested in Denmark on one occasion while serving in the Danish Army; that this arrest was for leaving his post; that he was placed in the stockade for 10 days. He stated that this arrest occurred over 40 years ago and that he has no other record of arrests in Europe.

On July 23, 1954, the beneficiary was ordered deported on the ground that he has been convicted of two crimes involving moral turpitude not arising out of a single scheme of criminal conduct, to wit: forgery and forgery. He also

pended. On November 20, 1931, he was accused of passing worthless checks in Ridgewood, N. J., but failed to appear in court, and in 1943 when the matter was reported to the Department of the Army, action on it was still pending. In July 1933, and again on May 7, 1936, he was arrested at Philadelphia, Pa., for passing worthless checks, but the charges were dropped on each occasion. On January 31, 1938, he was arrested at Kingsport, Tenn., for issuing worthless checks, but the prosecution failed to appear. On April 2, 1938, he was again arrested at Philadelphia, Pa., for issuing and passing worthless checks, but was later released. On June 18, 1938, he was arrested at Philadelphia on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses and of uttering and issuing worthless checks, was found guilty, and was placed on probation for 3 years. On June 15, 1940, he was arrested at Fort Wayne, Ind., for forgery, was convicted, and was sentenced to a term of 2 to 14 years at the Indiana State Penitentiary, but the sentence was suspended and he was placed on probation. He again was arrested on November 27, 1941, in Indiana for forgery, the previous suspension was revoked, and he was received at the Indiana State Penitentiary on December 1, 1941, to serve the 2- to 14-year term, but was paroled about a year later.

He appears to have been employed by the Rivoli (or Waverly) Hosiery Co., Plainfield, N. J., from 1926 until 1930 or 1933. From October 20, 1936, until June 12, 1937, Mr. Skole is reported to have been employed by the Quaker Knitting Mills, Philadelphia, Pa., as a legger knitter but this was not verified. He was employed by the Wayne Knitting Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind., from September 6, 1938, until May 14, 1940, as a knitter and was discharged. From March 25, 1941, until October 3, 1941, he was employed by the Price Tool & Machine Works, Fort Wayne, Ind., and was discharged. He was employed by the Morco Manufacturing Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1943 and was discharged without recommendation. From March 2, 1943, until August 31, 1943, he was employed by Studebaker Aviation, Inc., and was discharged. On September 7, 1943, he was employed by the General Electric Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. His social security number is 183-09-7849.

Following his employment by the General Electric Co. which was then engaged in war work, a loyalty and character investigation of Mr. Skole was undertaken by this Department (then the War Department). The above information regarding him was obtained during this investigation. No information was obtained which would indicate that he was disloyal or subversive. The employment information is not necessarily complete for the period involved as Mr. Skole was allegedly engaged in odd jobs during part of the period, some purported employers failed to return questionnaires addressed to them and others preferred to make no statements in writing. Reasons given by employers for discharging him included the following:

"He was caught placing faulty hose from his sack into another man's sack and replacing them with good ones. * * * caused the plant trouble by writing bad checks * * *"

"* * * he continued to steal tools from the plant and sell them."

"* * * he could not get along with other men * * *"

"* * * he could not read micrometers and O. K. setups, and because he was absent too much."

It is not known whether the criminal record outlined above, which was obtained from the police departments concerned, represents his complete criminal history for the period involved. Inquiry among persons acquainted with him at various times prior to September 1943, indicated that throughout this period he had a general reputation for dishonesty and unreliability. However, no record of disloyalty or subversive activities was discovered and clearance for his employment was granted to the General Electric Co. on September 10, 1943. No information with regard to Mr. Skole subsequent to that date has been obtained.

Sincerely yours,

C. J. HAUCK, Jr.,
Brigadier General, GS,
Chief of Legislative Liaison.

STATE OF INDIANA,
County of Allen, ss:

Rosa Skole, being duly sworn upon her oath, says that she is the wife of Peter Skole; that she came to this country in the year of 1920 and that her husband, Peter Skole, came to this country in 1921; that they were married December 17, 1921; that this affiant and her husband have continuously, since their entry into

United States, resided here except for short visits to their homeland in Denmark; and that their three children were born in the United States of America.

Affiant further says that prior to 1950 her husband, on a few occasions, became involved in difficulty with the law by procuring money through improper checks, that all of the amounts involved were small and that restitution was made in all cases. That since 1950, when her husband was charged with forging a \$60 check, pled guilty, and received a suspended sentence, a change has taken place in the attitude of her husband, and that since said time not only has he been a dutiful husband but has been reemployed by the General Electric Co., has worked steadily, has been able to save some money, has taken an interest in his children and grandchildren, and has been a respected citizen and provider for his family.

Affiant further says that she is entirely dependent upon her husband for support and that, were he deported, it would work not only a financial but a great mental hardship upon her, and that it would result in the breaking up of a family between which the most close ties exist.

Further affiant sayeth not.

ROSA SKOLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public in and for said county and State, this 13th day of August 1954.

[SEAL]

LOYD S. HARTZLER,
Notary Public.

My commission expires January 25, 1955.

STATE OF INDIANA,

County of Allen:

Lloyd S. Hartzler, being duly sworn upon his oath, says that he is over the age of 21 years, is a lawyer practicing at the Allen County Bar, and that he is a past district governor of Lions International, a former assistant United States district attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, and that at the present time he is the Republican county chairman of Allen County, State of Indiana, and resides at the city of Fort Wayne.

Affiant further says that he is well acquainted with Peter Skole and with his wife and children. That in 1950 this affiant represented the said Peter Skole in a criminal charge brought against him in the Allen Circuit Court. That through acquaintanceship with Peter Skole and his family, the investigation made at the time of representation of Peter Skole in the criminal prosecution in the Allen Circuit Court, and from the conversations with numerous citizens of this community, this affiant is well acquainted with the circumstances surrounding Peter Skole and his family.

Affiant further says that after the said Peter Skole was admitted to this country he was involved in various difficulties, all of them having been brought about by difficulty in getting along because of the fact that without proper financial requirements the said Peter Skole hung around taverns and drank too much. That, in November 1941, he was charged with forgery in the Allen Circuit Court, was convicted and served a small amount of time; that the amount involved in this transaction was not large. After his release from prison, he improved his general conduct and got along fairly well until the latter part of 1949, at which time he again commenced drinking and, being short of funds, forged a check in the amount of \$60, signing a fictitious name as the maker and then proceeding to cash said check. That on January 5, 1950, Peter Skole appeared in court, represented by this affiant, with his wife and children and plead guilty. Restitution was made for the amount involved and the court gave Mr. Skole on his plea of guilty, a suspended sentence.

Affiant further says that since 1950, the said Peter Skole has mended his ways and not only has he been a dutiful husband but he has refrained from hanging around taverns, has stopped drinking to excess, has supported his wife and family, and has been a respected citizen of this community; that on June 18, 1951, Mr. Skole was reinstated by the General Electric Co., where he had formerly been employed, and since that date has been steadily employed by said company, has been a trusted employee and has been able to save in excess of \$500, that he is so employed at the present time.

Affiant further says that Mr. Skole is married and resides with his wife, Rosa Skole, who is entirely dependent upon him for support; that he is the father of 3 children, namely, Warren, who is 32 years of age, Edward, aged 30 years,

and Thomas, aged 21 years. That all of said children were born in the United States. That both of the older sons, Warren and Edward, served and are veterans of World War II, and were called back and both served in the Korean war, Warren having served in the Korean war in this country and Edward having served overseas. That the youngest son, Thomas, is now serving in the United States Army.

Affiant further says that there is no record on the part of any member of the Skole's family or Peter Skole himself, of any disloyalty to this country, and, with the exception of the mistakes made by Peter Skole in order to acquire money, they have been good American citizens.

Affiant further says that the children of Peter Skole have four children and that, were Peter Skole to be deported, it would work an extreme hardship on the family, that it would deprive Peter Skole's wife of any means of support, would separate the children and grandchildren, with no benefit either to this Government, its people or the Skole family.

That this affiant believes the best interests of everyone would be served by granting discretionary relief and that such action would meet with overwhelming approval by all of those in this community knowing Peter Skole and his family.

Further affiant sayeth not.

LLOYD S. HARTZLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public in and for said county and State, this 13th day of August 1954.

[SEAL]

ESTHER GRACE ROBINSON,
Notary Public.

My commission expires April 23, 1955.

MARCH 2, 1955.

Hon. W. E. JENNER,
Senator from Indiana.

DEAR SIR: In reference to Mr. Peter Skole. I have known Mr. Skole for 6 years. I believe that he is worthy to receive your utmost consideration.

Mr. Skole is father of three young American men that served their country in time of war and in peace.

In visiting in their home in Fort Wayne, I found Mr. Skole as a home-loving man, and he as a host, exerted every effort to make our visit a happy one.

I will be happy to write more on request.

Yours respectfully,

REV. CHARLES N. BISHOP,
Denver, Colo.

Hon. WILLIAM E. JENNER,
Senator from Indiana, Washington, D. C.:

I am writing you this letter because I feel a grave injustice is being considered against my father, Peter Skole, and with the sincere hopes you will be able to help us.

I know the United States Government will do what is right. I am hoping with all my heart they will see that deporting my father would be wrong.

He has always loved our country very much. He has proven this many times over to his family and friends.

He has made mistakes just as all of us have. He was punished for them, and paid dearly for it.

He has always been a wonderful father to his family. He has raised his family with Christian ideas. I only hope I can accomplish and raise my own family as well as he has done.

When the United States needed them, he gave his three sons and felt proud to do so. He worked hard and steady to protect the ideals of this country, which we are proud to call a democracy.

To break up, and take his family away from him now after he has worked so hard to build and protect it would surely be a terrible thing to do.

I sincerely hope the Government will realize this also, and allow my father to continue to live his life in the only way he knows how, the American way.

Yours sincerely,

THOMAS T. SKOLE.

DENVER, COLO., March 3, 1955.

Hon. WILLIAM E. JENNER,
Senator from Indiana, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing in behalf of my father, Peter Skole, who is up for deportation.

My father has done wrong in his time but he has always been a loyal person to the United States. In the last 6 years he has taken good care of his family and has a good position with the General Electric Co.

All of his sons including myself served in the Armed Forces in both World War II and the Korean war, and we have honorable discharges from the service. I cannot see where our country would benefit by his deportation. All it would accomplish would be to break up a strong family relationship.

As I said before, Dad has been a good father to us and a good American with the exceptions of his mistakes.

Please give him a chance to remain in this country.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD SKOLE.

Domenico Bompiani—S. 358, by Senator Duff

The beneficiary of the bill is a 55-year-old native and citizen of Italy who came to the United States as an immigrant in 1929 and 10 years later was naturalized. In 1942 he served in the United States Army for 6 months and was discharged at his own request. In 1947 he returned to Italy to help his aged father and remained beyond the statutory period of time. A certification of loss of citizenship was made at the American Embassy in Rome, Italy, September 11, 1952. In 1953 he returned to the United States as a visitor with a notation on his visa that he was returning to resume United States citizenship as a World War II veteran. However, such resumption is impossible. His wife and two grown children are citizens of Italy and reside there. The beneficiary resides in Aliquippa, Pa., with his United States citizen sister and is presently employed in a steel mill.

A letter, with attached memorandum dated May 18, 1955 to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
 Washington, D. C., May 18, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
 United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 358) for the relief of Domenico Bompiani, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Pittsburgh, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would enable the beneficiary to be naturalized by taking the oath of allegiance within 1 year after enactment of the bill, thereby restoring the citizenship status he had prior to its loss.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES CONCERNING DOMENICO BOMPIANI, BENEFICIARY OF S. 358

The beneficiary, Domenico Bompiani, also known as Antonio or Toni Bompiani, is a native and citizen of Italy, who was born September 26, 1899, at Supino, Frosinone, Italy. He last arrived in the United States at New York, N. Y., on November 30, 1953. He was admitted as a temporary visitor for the purpose of

regaining his American citizenship as a World War II veteran. He has been found statutorily ineligible for this resumption.

The beneficiary resided in the United States and was naturalized in the United States district court at Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 31, 1939. He served briefly as a private in the United States Army from August 26, 1942, to February 17, 1943, when he was discharged at his own request to accept employment in essential war industry. He returned to Italy on September 25, 1947, where he remained beyond the statutory period of time and a certification of loss of citizenship was made at the American Embassy in Rome, Italy, dated September 11, 1952.

Deportation proceedings were instituted on January 10, 1955, as Mr. Bompiani has been found to be deportable from the United States on the ground that after admission as a visitor he failed to depart from the United States within the time authorized. He has been granted the privilege of voluntary departure from the United States with the provision for the issuance of a warrant of deportation if he failed to depart within the authorized period of time. To date he has not availed himself of the privilege of departing voluntarily from the United States.

The beneficiary's wife and two grown children presently reside in Supino, Italy, and are citizens of that country. He has a sister, a United States citizen, with whom he resides in Aliquippa, Pa. He is presently employed as a laborer for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. in Aliquippa, Pa., at the rate of \$1.62½ per hour. His assets consist of approximately \$500 worth of United States savings bonds, \$200 in a savings account, and real estate of undetermined value in Italy.

The beneficiary's education consists of 4 years elementary schooling in Italy and his employment is of a semiskilled nature in the open-hearth furnace division of a steel mill. He is a member of the American Legion, the Sons of Supino, and the Sons of Columbus, in Aliquippa, Pa.

Senator James H. Duff, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

LAW OFFICES

HARRY S. MCKINLEY
ROBERT B. MCKINLEY

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 13, 1954.

Re Domenico Bompiani.

DAVID FUSS,

*Executive Secretary, Care of Office of Senator James H. Duff,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. FUSS: Thank you for your letter of December 8, 1954, upon receipt of which I asked Mr. Bompiani to come to my office. He is here now and I have asked him the questions in your letter and I will number them in the same manner for your convenience.

1. The circumstances surrounding the entry of the individual to the United States.

Mr. Domenico Bompiani came into the United States on Italian passport No. 4620518P (registered No. 29834). He entered the United States on November 30, 1953, via the steamship *Independence*. His passport was originally to expire October 2, 1954, and has been extended to January 5, 1955. The American consulate in Rome placed on the passport the following notation in the application under section 24, proposed and extended length of stay in the United States, to resume American citizenship as a World War II veteran.

In Italy, Mr. Bompiani contacted the American Legion, who notified him that he could reenter the country. Mr. Bompiani has a notice given him by the Legion as to what he could do. This, of course, is in Italian, and if of any importance to you, we will send it to you.

2. His present activities.

He is at the present time living with his sister at 188 Baker Street, Aliquippa, Pa.

3. How he is earning his living or whether he is dependent on some other person for support.

He is working at Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. in Aliquippa as a laborer. He is a ladle-liner in the open hearth by trade, which is a special skill.

He is not dependent upon anyone for support as his wages support him.

4. Whether or not he is engaged in any activities political or otherwise injurious to the American public interest.

He is not and never has been engaged in any activities, political or otherwise injurious to the American public interest. His being in the Army is indicative of this. In this regard, he is buying United States Government Savings Bonds with the payroll deduction plan.

5. Whether he has been convicted of an offense under Federal or State law and if so, what offense.

He has never been convicted of an offense under Federal or State law.

6. Any other factors deemed relevant to the issue.

There seems to be some conflict of opinion as to status of World War II veterans. The American Legion in Rome and the American consulate seem to believe that he did not lose his American citizenship because he is a World War II veteran and an American citizen who returns to Italy, then decides to come back. Mr. Bompiani had a good excuse for returning to Italy. His father was old and needed his help. It seems to me that the length of time he resided in the United States, during which time he obtained American citizenship and went into the Army in World War II, is such a meritorious case that a special bill should be passed in Congress to help him. I have asked Mr. Bompiani to obtain letters of reference which he will send to me and I will in turn forward to you.

Please convey to Senator and Mrs. Duff my best wishes for a Happy Christmas and a prosperous and successful 1955.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT MCKINLEY.

OFFICE OF THE BURGESS,
BOROUGH OF ALIQUIPPA, BEAVER COUNTY,
Aliquippa, Pa., December 15, 1954.

To Whom It May Concern:

Because of prolonged residence in Italy due to the illness of his aged father, who died in 1951, Mr. Domenico Bompiani of 188 Baker Street, Aliquippa, lost his American citizenship. There are times when one cannot comply fully with every letter of the law, as was the case of Mr. Bompiani. Torn between the love for his aged father and the love to return to this great country of ours was indeed a decision of some magnitude for him to make. Inasmuch as his loyalty for the United States is not questioned, and since he is a veteran of World War II, I wish to beg that exception be made and Mr. Bompiani be restored his full citizenship and be permitted to remain in this country.

I have known Mr. Domenico Bompiani since 1936 and worked with him in the open-hearth department of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. prior to his departure for Italy in 1947. I can honestly state that his reputation in our community is excellent and is highly regarded by his many friends as an honest, hard-working, law-abiding gentleman. It is my firm opinion that our country needs men of Mr. Bompiani's character and as Burgess of Aliquippa, I know that he will be an asset to our community.

Very sincerely,

JAMES BRUNO, *Burgess.*

LAW OFFICES

HARRY S. MCKINLEY

ROBERT B. MCKINLEY

PITTSBURGH, PA., *December 3, 1954.*

Re Domenico Bompiani.

Hon. JAMES H. DUFF,

*United States Senator, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR JIM: I represent the above-named Domenico Bompiani, who came over to the United States on June 3, 1929, and on March 31, 1939, he became a naturalized citizen of the United States in the western district of Pennsylvania, petition No. 11305, and certificate No. 4567150. In 1942, he went into the United States Army and was honorably discharged. A photostatic copy of his honorable discharge is enclosed herewith. He remained in this country until 1947, when he returned to Italy on United States passport and overstayed his leave.

The reason for his return to Italy was that his father was then 78 years old and not well and he returned to look after his father. Thereafter, in June of 1951, his father died, and after the estate was settled up he made application for passport and through the intervention of the American Legion he obtained an Italian passport and returned to the United States on the steamship *Independence*, on November 30, 1953. The passport was issued, as it states thereon, at the request of the American Legion, for the purpose of clarifying his status as he wished to return to the United States to make his home.

I have checked with Charles Garfinkel, of the Immigration and Naturalization Service here and I find that the fact that he was honorably discharged from the Army of the United States does not give him any special status regarding a quota and the only way to handle the situation other than to have him return to Italy is to institute a private bill in his behalf and it is for this purpose that I am writing this letter to you.

It occurs to me that if this man whose roots were originally in Italy entered the Army to fight against his own country, despite the misgivings that he must have had, that it is such a case as would warrant an exception and probably a private bill under these circumstances would merit the work involved.

In addition to that, of course, he has an excellent record in this country, is well regarded and has a very responsible job as a skilled workman for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

I understand that Congressman Louis Graham and Senator Martin have shown some interest in this matter as it was apparently believed that his Army discharge would entitle him to quota preference. I understand further that when they determined that this was not the case, the matter was dropped.

I would appreciate very much your consideration of this matter and if you feel as I do that it is a meritorious case and would be willing to sponsor a special bill in his behalf, will you please advise me the approximate cost thereof. In the meantime, as his passport expires in January, I will ask Mr. Garfinkel to hold up proceedings pending a reply from you.

I am sorry to bother you about this, as I know how busy you are, but anything that you can do will of course be very much appreciated by me. If you should get to Pittsburgh during the holidays, I would certainly like to have an opportunity to sit down and chat with you for a few minutes.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

BOB MCKINLEY.

ROCHESTER, PA., November 10, 1954.

Re Domenico Bompiani.

HON. JAMES N. DUFF,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have been instructed by the members of the Aliquippa American Legion Post 225 to write you on behalf of a World War II veteran concerning his citizenship status.

The following is a résumé of the status of the veteran in question.

The subject honorably discharged veteran of World War II, a naturalized citizen returned to Italy, land of his birth, in 1947, to care for his 80-year-old father and because of such was retained there beyond the statutory limit which resulted in his having to forfeit his citizenship.

By the same act we understand he can reapply for restoration of his citizenship upon his return to this country.

Mr. Bompiani arrived in New York November 30, 1953, and in December 1953 he reapplied for his lost citizenship. At the time the Immigration and Naturalization office informed him it would not take long. Today he was informed by them the application had to be approved by the district office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Since his visa expires on November 30, 1954, he is anxious that he learn his status as soon as possible.

The veteran is a member of the Legion and maintained his membership in the Rome post No. 1, Rome, Italy, and has his 1954 membership card, Y535120. Carmine Casolini is the department adjutant.

This may be out of your usual function, but would you try and learn what, when, etc., is his status? The application was sent in by the Pittsburgh branch office.

30 GRANT PERMANENT RESIDENCE OR CANCEL DEPORTATION

The man's family is in Italy and he is anxious to start procedure to get them here. He is and has been employed since his arrival.

We would appreciate any assistance that you can render in this case to reinstate this veteran's citizenship.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH F. BONTEMPO,
Adjutant, Post 225.

Beri Denovi—S. 411, by Senator Douglas

The beneficiary of the bill is a 5-year-old Japanese child born out of wedlock who entered the United States on a nonquota visa with her mother and her adoptive father, who is a United States citizen, in 1953. Subsequently it was ascertained that the beneficiary's visa had been in error, since she had been born out of wedlock. She was legally adopted by her adoptive father in 1954.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated May 25, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 411) for the relief of Beri Denovi, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Chicago, Ill. office of this Service, which has custody of these files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Japan.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE BERI DENOVI, BENEFICIARY OF S. 411

Beri Denovi, a native and citizen of Japan, was born in Kobe, Japan on January 13, 1950. Her only entry into the United States occurred on October 10, 1953, at the port of San Francisco, Calif., when she was admitted to this country upon presentation of a nonquota immigrant visa as the child of a citizen of the United States. On December 10, 1953, a warrant of arrest was issued charging her with being excludable at time of entry as she was not the child of a United States citizen and was therefore not a nonquota immigrant as her visa indicated. She was accorded a hearing before a special inquiry officer and an order was entered on August 18, 1954, granting her the privilege of voluntary departure with the provision that she be deported if she does not avail herself of this privilege.

Beri Denovi was born out of wedlock to Yoko Kominami, a native and citizen of Japan, who was admitted to the United States for permanent residence as the wife of Albert M. Denovi, a citizen of the United States. The marriage of the beneficiary's mother and Albert M. Denovi occurred in Japan on February 24, 1953, and the beneficiary was legally adopted by Mr. Denovi in Chicago, Ill., on November 17, 1954.

The beneficiary is presently residing with her mother and adoptive father at 6815 South Parnell Street, Chicago, Ill. Also living at this address is Marie Denovi, age 1 year, who is the natural-born child of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Denovi. Mr. Denovi is employed as a locomotive engineer and fireman by the Santa Fe Railroad in Chicago, Ill., at a salary of about \$450 per month. Mr. Denovi's assets consist of a 1951 Kaiser automobile valued at about \$600 and household furnishings valued at about \$700. Mr. Denovi is the sole supporter of his wife, child, and the beneficiary.

Senator Paul H. Douglas, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
March 1, 1955.

Re S. 411 for the relief of Beri Denovi.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: In order that your committee may be fully informed when consideration is given to S. 411, please permit me to submit the attached information in support of this measure.

The beneficiary of this bill, Beri Denovi, is a 5-year-old child who is presently living with her mother and adopted father in Chicago, Ill.

After his discharge from military service, Mr. Albert Denovi returned to Japan and married Yoko Kominami, the mother of Beri Kominami Denovi. Mr. Denovi filed a visa petition for his wife and stepdaughter and brought his family to the United States. Upon their arrival to this country it was determined that Beri was born out of wedlock and therefore was not eligible for nonquota immigrant status, but she was permitted to enter the United States with her parents. Later, the Immigration and Naturalization Service revoked the approval of the visa petition and subsequently an order of deportation was entered against this minor child.

I hope your committee will agree with me that this child should be permitted to remain in this country with her parents, and that your committee will see fit to report S. 411 in the very near future.

With kind regards,
Sincerely yours,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY CO.,
MOTIVE POWER DEPARTMENT,
Chicago, Ill., November 19, 1954.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to advise that Albert M. Denovi has been in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. since April 18, 1947, being employed as switch fireman, Chicago terminals, and has passed his promotional examination to engineer. His position is of a permanent nature. Mr. Denovi is a good reliable employe and his services are very satisfactory.

The rate of pay is \$15.68 per day, 7 days per week, exclusive of overtime.

Yours truly,

H. F. MACKEY,
Mechanical Superintendent.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of November 1954.

[SEAL]

R. V. PALMER,
Notary Public.

My commission expires January 10, 1957.

CHICAGO, November 13, 1954.

To Whom It May Concern:

Beri Kominami Denovi of 6815 S. Parnell at the present is in good physical condition free from any contagious or infectious disease.

H. MACKOFF, M. D.

Mervin Walter Ball—S. 418, by Senator Smathers

The beneficiary of the bill is a 41-year-old native and citizen of Canada who first entered the United States in 1948 as a visitor. In 1953 he again entered the United States without receiving the necessary consent to reapply for admission. He is presently living in Florida with his United States citizen wife and their 6 children, 5 of whom are native-born United States citizens and one who is a legal resident. During the depression in 1936 he was on relief in Canada and was issued a \$3 relief order for kerosene fuel. Inasmuch as he

had plenty of fuel, he changed the order from kerosene to food because his wife and 3 children were hungry. For so doing, he was convicted of the crime of forgery and was sentenced to 6 months in jail.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 16, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 418) for the relief of Mervin Walter Ball, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Miami, Fla., office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES CONCERNING MERVIN WALTER BALL, BENEFICIARY OF S. 418

Mervin Walter Ball, also known as John Kenneth Ball, was born on August 12, 1913, in Moosejaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, and is a citizen of that country.

The beneficiary first entered the United States in 1948 as a visitor and became subject to deportation proceedings for remaining longer than permitted under the law. He departed from the United States in 1951 under an outstanding order of deportation.

Mr. Ball reentered the United States at Buffalo, N. Y., in February 1953. Deportation proceedings were reinstituted and he has again been found deportable on the grounds that as a previously arrested and deported alien, he had not received the necessary consent to reapply for admission; and that he had been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude prior to entry, to wit: Forgery. The crime of forgery committed in 1936 in Canada involved the altering and use of a Canadian Government relief scrip issued for the purchase of kerosene and for the purchase of groceries. He pleaded guilty to the offense and was sentenced to serve 6 months at hard labor. There is an outstanding warrant.

The beneficiary resides in Miami, Fla., with his wife, a United States citizen and their 6 children, 5 of whom are United States citizens. His last employment was as a bus driver. This employment terminated on April 4, 1955. His only assets consist of about \$200 worth of furniture. His wife and children depend upon him for their support.

Senator George A Smathers, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

WALTERS, MOORE & COSTANZO
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

MIAMI, FLA., January 26, 1955.

Re Mervin Walter Ball, Senate bill 418, 84th Congress, 1st session.

HON. GEORGE A. SMATHERS,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SMATHERS: Thank you on behalf of myself and the recipients of the benefits of this bill for your most kind action. The reasons for the passage of this bill are most persuasive. Unfortunately there is absolutely no other way to adjust the status of this man so that he can remain in the United States with his American-citizen family.

As you know, he has 6 children, 5 of whom are citizens of the United States and the sixth is a permanent resident. The reason that he cannot adjust his status

through administrative means, even though he enjoys the sympathy of the administrative officers, is that he was convicted in 1936 for the crime of forgery in Canada. Although the crime was forgery, the facts indicate that it was a crime of necessity. At the time he was working on relief for the Canadian Government and found it necessary to change a \$3 kerosene certificate issued to him for his work to that of a \$3 value for food. This alteration for the benefit of the children resulted in his conviction. Because of the crime being forgery, he can find no comfort in Public Law 770 relating to petty crimes, even though it is clear that what he committed was of an extremely minor nature. He has served honorably in the forces of our ally, Canada, and has conducted himself in perfect order, with this rare exception. The family is of very limited financial means, as one would be in supporting six children, and is unable, at this point, to hire legal assistance.

I am serving without remuneration because I feel it to be a most deserving case. If he is deported from the United States, his family can only be a burden upon the community. He has always been gainfully employed when not under proceedings by the Immigration Service or being in the process of being deported. He is tenacious in his duties to his family.

This is respectfully submitted to you so that you can furnish the committee these compelling reasons for the passage of this bill. Thank you very much for your most generous help in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID W. WALTERS.

WALTERS, MOORE & COSTANZO
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

MIAMI, FLA., January 3, 1955.

Re Mervin Walter Ball.

HON. GEORGE SMATHERS,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SMATHERS: I am taking the liberty to write to you about this particular case which, of course, involves an immigration problem.

In my many years in connection with being an employee of the Immigration Service and thereafter being a practitioner in that field, this is probably one of the most unfortunate cases that I have run into. I have had connection with this case both in the Service and since leaving the Service. The Immigration Service is extremely sympathetic toward these people; but, unfortunately, the McCarran Act does not provide any sort of relief for them; neither does the new Public Law 770.

This man has been ordered deported from the United States. He is approximately 40 years old and a native and citizen of Canada. His whole trouble stems from the fact that during the Canadian depression in 1936 he was on relief and employed by the Canadian Relief Agency. It was customary for the Canadian Government to remunerate their employees for their services in scrip instead of money. Such scrip bore a face value which was so marked and which was to be exchanged for either food or fuel. At that time he had three children, and his crime was changing a \$3 scrip order for kerosene, to permit him to use it for the purchase of food since he had a shortage of food and an abundance of kerosene. This was done to provide food for his hungry children. He was arrested and pleaded guilty to the crime of forgery, which is a crime involving moral turpitude. His record otherwise is absolutely clean. These people are of extremely limited means. His wife is an American citizen, and they have 6 children, ages 5 to 18, 5 of whom are citizens of the United States; 1 child is a permanent resident. They live at 2020 Northwest 22d Street, Miami, Fla. He has been scheduled for deportation on or about January 20, 1955. Of course, this is a serious blow to the family.

I am representing these people on a strictly charitable basis, as I have in most cases that I have taken the liberty of presenting to you. I feel that they are most deserving for consideration on a special bill. I would most gratefully appreciate you looking into the matter to determine whether or not you could sponsor such a bill for the relief of this family.

Many thanks for your kind consideration in this matter and other matters that I have discussed with you.

Very truly yours,

DAVID W. WALTERS.

Gordon Thompson Brown—S. 602, by Senator Potter

The beneficiary of the bill is a 42-year-old native and citizen of Canada who last entered the United States on August 3, 1952, at Port Huron, Mich., when he was admitted as a returning alien resident. He was previously lawfully admitted as a permanent resident on May 17, 1951. He was convicted in the United States district court for having obtained a visa by fraud and received a suspended sentence of 1 year. He is the subject of deportation proceedings because of the entry with improper documents. The beneficiary is married to an alien resident of the United States and resides with her and his stepson in Highland Park, Mich. He is employed as a tool and die maker.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated April 12, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 602) for the relief of Gordon Thompson Brown, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Detroit, Mich., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The beneficiary of this bill is an alien in the United States under deportation proceedings. If enacted, the bill would in effect direct the termination of those proceedings against the beneficiary, and confer on him lawful permanent resident status in this country.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE GORDON THOMPSON BROWN, BENEFICIARY OF S. 602

Gordon Thompson Brown, a native and citizen of Canada, was born on February 21, 1913. He is married and last resided in Canada. He last entered the United States at the port of Port Huron, Mich., on August 3, 1952, when he was admitted as a returning resident alien. He entered the United States for permanent residence on May 17, 1951. Subsequent to this entry, he was convicted at the United States District Court, Detroit, Mich., for having procured an immigration visa by fraud in violation of sections 1001, 1546, and 3823 of title 18, United States Code. He received a sentence of 1 year, suspended for 5 years and was placed on probation for 5 years. Deportation proceedings were instituted against Mr. Brown on September 8, 1952, and he has been found to be subject to deportation as an immigrant who, at time of entry, was not in possession of proper entry documents. A warrant for his deportation was issued on January 3, 1955.

Mr. Brown received a high-school education in his native country and is an experienced tool and die maker. Prior to his entry into the United States, he had resided all his life in Canada. From October 27, 1941, until August 15, 1951, he was employed by the Ford Motor Co. of Canada in Windsor as a tool and die maker. Since his entry into the United States, he has been employed in the same capacity by the Micromatic Hone Corp., Detroit, Mich., where he earns \$3.07 per hour and works an average of 48 hours per week.

The beneficiary is married to Margaret Taylor McGuire Brown, a lawful resident alien and resides with Mrs. Brown and her son, Joseph McGuire, at 201 Highland Avenue, Highland Park, Mich. Mr. Brown's father and mother are deceased. His brother, Henry S. Brown, lives in Flatrock, Mich.

Senator Charles E. Potter, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1955.

Re S. 602 for the relief of Gordon Thompson Brown.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,

Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Herewith documentation in support of Mr. Brown's relief bill.

You will note from the case history attached that Mr. Brown entered this country under a visa which was issued based on false information. The Mrs. Prest who Mr. Brown employed to assist in his visa case was operating a racket in this field of which Mr. Brown was not aware. His character, I am told, is above reproach and even the Federal judge who indicted the Prest operations suspended Mr. Brown's sentence and recommended he not be deported.

I sincerely hope your committee will determine favorable action is warranted.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. POTTER,
United States Senator.

GORDON THOMPSON BROWN, A8017961

Highly skilled layout man, employed by Micromatic Hone Corp., 8100 Schoolcraft. In Canada before coming to the United States, he did similar work for Ford Motor Co. of Canada and Aluminium Co. of Canada, Ltd. Given "Excellent" rating by all employers, and very valuable man on work of this kind our Government is desirous of being prepared in. It is reported there is a shortage of men capable of doing this.

Mr. Brown was born in Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1913. His father had migrated to Canada from Scotland and his mother was Canadian. He presently resides at 201 Highland Avenue, Highland Park, Mich., apartment C-1. He is married to Margaret Patricia Brown, who had a son by a previous marriage, and whom Mr. Brown has helped support and brought up as if he were his own son. Both Mrs. Brown and her son, Joseph Lawrence, have been legally admitted to the United States for permanent residence; have announced their intention to become citizens of the United States. The son, in all probability, will obtain citizenship in service in the United States Armed Forces.

Mr. Brown's case has been appealed to the Board of Immigration Appeals, and also reconsidered by them once. They find that he is deportable and not subject to relief under the general law, and also not eligible for a new visa, because the passport and visa on which he was admitted to the United States did not constitute a lawful entry. It may be recalled that a certain Mrs. Prest had some sort of secret arrangement with a bank employee in Canada whereby she obtained false statements from the bank concerning deposits of some persons to facilitate her practice as an immigration expert. She attached one such false statement to Mr. Brown's application at the consulate thereby invalidating the visa which was issued to Mr. Brown and making him one of several hundred persons victimized by Mrs. Prest's operations. Some of the persons who employed Mrs. Prest may have done so because they feared they did not have sufficient qualifications for a visa and had heard that she was very successful as an expert in assisting applicants. But this would not be true of Mr. Brown. Both he and Mrs. Brown had been steadily employed for years. They had ample assets and excellent character and references. Their services were of the kind in demand and their loyalty above any question. Mrs. Brown did not get Mrs. Prest at all and knew nothing about her until later. Unfortunately for Mr. Brown, who knew nothing of Mrs. Prest's reputation, the husband of Mrs. Prest worked at the same place as Mr. Brown, and when he learned Mr. Brown was contemplating migrating to the United States, he gained a client for his wife by persuading Mr. Brown to employ Mrs. Prest to assist in the application. He mentioned to Mr. Brown that Mrs. Prest was very experienced by reason of having handled thousands of cases. Since Mr. Brown is a shopman all his life, not interested in or well versed in legal matters, and considering Mrs. Prest to be an expert in her field, he did not question her judgment, nor catch the significance of the false statement from the bank. He

had given her truthful information about his assets, and discovered too late that what she was doing was to cause him to use a false paper in his visa documentation, although Mr. Brown himself gave only truthful answers to the consul; nevertheless, he realized that he had used a visa which had been improperly issued and he pleaded guilty to this when he, along with many other victims of the Prest operations were indicted in Federal court.

The Federal judge was evidently impressed with Mr. Brown's honesty and conscientious forthright attitude. He imposed a minimum penalty in the form of a suspended sentence and recommendation that Mr. Brown be not deported. This was presented to the Board of Immigration Appeals, who find that such a recommendation is not effective to bar deportation in this case because he is not being deported for conviction but because his visa was invalid.

However, if he should depart to get a new visa he would be excludable because of the conviction. He applied for pardon and under the rules his pardon application cannot be considered for a matter of some years in the future. Hence, it appears that the only relief that would solve the difficulty is a special bill to make his present residence lawful.

MICROMATIC HONE CORP.,
Detroit, Mich., May 26, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

Mr. Gordon Brown has worked for us since August 21, 1951, as a layout man. His present rate is \$3.07 per hour plus overtime. This man's attendance and performance of the job is outstanding. He is considered one of our best workers. We would regret very much and would feel it a great loss if he left our employ. In 1954 he earned a total of \$7,066.50.

Sincerely,

DON C. EDMONSON,
Personnel Manager.

DETROIT, MICH., May 25, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

Gordon T. Brown has been known to me since August 1951.

Although limited in knowledge to a business relationship, I find Mr. Brown very cooperative, diligent, honest, and trustworthy in all things concerning our work. Our department likes him and likes to work with him. His punctuality and almost perfect attendance are assets to the corporation.

GORDON S. CHIRPKA.

BERKLEY, MICH., May 25, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known, and worked with Gordon Brown ever since he came to Detroit. He is a very steady and capable worker. He has proven himself to be very sincere, honest, and reliable. In my opinion Gordon Brown would make a most desirable citizen.

Very truly yours,

LOYD LINGENFELTER.

Edward and Lily Elsie White—S. 603, by Senator Potter

The beneficiaries of the bill are a 36- and 34-year-old husband and wife who are citizens of Canada. They last entered the United States in 1952 at Detroit, Mich., where they are presently residing. The wife is a native of England who married her native-born Canadian husband in 1950. They have no children and are both gainfully employed in Detroit. They were granted permanent resident visas but it was later learned that the husband had fraudulently stated in the application that he had \$1,300 in a Canadian bank. This statement was made on the advice of an "expert" who, it would appear, was nothing but a racketeer who charged the beneficiary \$75 for his advice. The scheme did not work, however, and the bank refused to corroborate his statement of having \$1,300 on deposit.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated October 11, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the

Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 3715 which was a bill pending in the 83d Congress for the relief of the husband beneficiary reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1954.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3715) for the relief of Edward White, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Detroit, Mich., Office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of enactment.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE EDWARD WHITE, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3715

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Canada, was born on May 23, 1919, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. He last entered the United States at the port of Detroit, Mich., on September 7, 1952, when he was admitted as a returning legal resident. He first entered the United States at the above port on November 7, 1951, when he was admitted for permanent residence under section 4 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924. Deportation proceedings were instituted against him on September 8, 1952, and he has been found to be subject to deportation because at the time of his last entry he was an immigrant not in possession of a valid immigrant visa and not exempted from the presentation thereof. A warrant for his deportation was issued on July 9, 1954, and he has been advised to report in complete readiness for return to Canada not later than 10 a. m. November 3, 1954.

At the time that the beneficiary was issued his immigration visa in 1951, he presented a letter from the Provincial Bank of Canada indicating that he had \$1,300 in account at that bank. He has admitted that this letter was false in that he never had an account in the above bank containing \$1,300. On January 30, 1953, he was convicted by jury trial for violation of sections 1001, 1546, and 3238, 18 United States Code, and received a 1-year suspended sentence on each count. He was placed on probation for 3 years with the proviso that the probation shall terminate upon his deportation to Canada.

The beneficiary lived in Canada all his life until he entered the United States in November 1951. He attended high school in his native country and has the equivalent of a high school education. He has testified that he served in the Royal Canadian Navy from March 1937, until June 1945, when he was honorably discharged.

On August 4, 1950, at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, he was married to Lily Elsie Davies, a Canadian citizen. He has no children and resides with his wife at 12717 Indiana Avenue, Detroit, Mich. He is employed by the Argo Oil Co., automatic heating division, Highland Park, Mich., and earns \$2.20 per hour. His wife is employed by the General Motors Corp. as a secretary and earns \$364 a month. Together they have assets of approximately \$3,000.

The subject's wife, Lily Elsie White, has also been ordered deported and is the beneficiary of S. 3838.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated October 12, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 3838 which was a bill pending in the 83d Congress for the relief of the wife beneficiary reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., October 12, 1954.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3838) for the relief of Lily Elsie White, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Detroit, Mich., Office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of enactment.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE LILY ELSIE WHITE, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3838

The beneficiary, a native of England, citizen of Canada, was born on September 18, 1921, in London, England. She is married and last resided in Windsor, Ontario, Canada. She last entered the United States on September 1, 1952, at the port of Detroit, Mich., when she was admitted as a returning legal resident. She first entered the United States at the above port on November 7, 1951, when she was admitted for permanent residence under section 6 (a) 3 of the Immigration Act of May 26, 1924.

Deportation proceedings were instituted against her on September 8, 1952, and she has been found to be subject to deportation because at the time of her last entry she was an immigrant not in possession of a valid immigration visa. On June 24, 1954, the Board of Immigration Appeals dismissed her appeal from the decision of the special inquiry officer. She has been advised to appear in complete readiness for deportation to Canada no later than November 3, 1954.

When the beneficiary applied for her immigration visa at the American consulate in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, a letter from the Provincial Bank of Canada, Windsor, Ontario, was submitted in support of her application. This letter stated that her husband, Edward White, had on deposit in the above bank the sum of \$1,300 in an account which had been in existence since 1946. Mr. White has admitted that the bank letter was false and that he had no account in the bank on the date in question.

On January 30, 1953, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan after a trial by jury, Mr. White was convicted for the offense of submitting a false writing to a Government agency and the use of a fraudulent visa in violation of sections 1001, 1546, and 3238, title 18 United States Code. The beneficiary was acquitted of these charges.

Mrs. White attended school in her native country and has the equivalent of a high school education. She lived in England until 1946, at which time she emigrated to Canada and lived in Canada from May 1946, until she entered the United States for permanent residence in November of 1951. She is employed as a secretary by the General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich., and earns approximately \$364 per month.

On August 4, 1950, in Windsor, Ontario, she was married to Edward White. Mr. White is employed as a mechanic by the Argo Oil Co., automatic heating division, Highland Park, Mich., and earns approximately \$2.20 per hour. The beneficiary resides with her husband at 12717 Indiana Avenue, Detroit, Mich. She has no dependents in the United States. Her mother, two brothers, and two sisters reside in England.

The subject's husband, Edward White, has also been ordered deported and is the beneficiary of S. 3715.

Senator Charles E. Potter, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1955.

Re S. 603, Edward and Lily Elsie White.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I wish to draw your particular attention to the case of Mr. and Mrs. Edward White and respectfully ask that your committee make every effort to give it the consideration it merits in this session, if at all possible.

As you will note from the evidence in your files which was transmitted with my letter of July 13, 1954 (S. 3715 and S. 3838, 83d Congress) appeal from the order requiring their deportation was dismissed by the Board of Immigration Appeals on June 24, 1954. This on the ground they entered the United States on visas determined invalid.

The Whites were the victims, without their knowledge, of Windsor, Ontario, visa racketeers subsequently well known to our Immigration and State Department officials, but not known at the time visas were issued this couple.

Mr. and Mrs. White, so I understand, entered this country on November 7, 1951, at the port of Detroit, Mich., and promptly obtained employment and subsequently filed application for United States citizenship.

In July 1952, as set forth in the summary of record in support of this relief legislation submitted to me by Attorney George B. Wells, Detroit, Mich., on December 23, 1953, both were tried in Federal district court on an indictment for submitting a false document to a United States agency. The case against Mrs. White was dismissed but Mr. White was convicted. Judge Fee in passing sentence stated:

"I do not look at this as a very serious offense * * *. Under the circumstances I feel it is my duty to impose sentence; but insofar as it can be mitigated by the circumstances in this case I think it should be done so."

Judge Fee further provided:

"It is the direction of the court that the sentence in this case and the judgment in this case shall not be used as a ground for deportation of the defendant nor as a bar to his reentry if that is permitted under any other regulation."

Both Mr. and Mrs. White have a splendid background. Both served their native lands during World War II with honor; she as an air-raid warden during the great aerial blitz of England, he as a volunteer in the Canadian Navy from 1939 through 1945. I am confident our country does not wish to deny citizenship to this young couple, who are held in the highest regard by their present employers and friends, just because they unknowingly were the victims of Canadian visa racketeers.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. POTTER,
United States Senator.

SUMMARY OF RECORD IN SUPPORT OF PRIVATE BILL TO CANCEL DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EDWARD WHITE AND LILLY ELSIE WHITE, HIS WIFE

GENERAL BACKGROUND OF MR. AND MRS. WHITE

During the last World War, Mrs. White was an English citizen residing in London, where she served as an air-raid warden during the great aerial blitz and thereafter until coming to Canada where she became a Canadian citizen and married Edward White.

Edward White, a Canadian citizen, served in the Canadian Navy as a volunteer for 6 years from 1939 through 1945, acting as maintenance officer in charge of all electrical equipment on a destroyer escort patrolling the North Atlantic. During this period he was cited for heroism in connection with the rescue of American airmen and was on one of a few boats assigned the task of clearing the minefields from the coast of Normandy on the night before D-day of the allied invasion.

Their records of volunteer service to England, Canada, and indirectly to the United States have been outstanding.

Neither party had the slightest blemish on their records prior to the incidents involved in securing a United States visa in 1951.

Mr. White is a skilled machinery repairman and electrician. He is currently employed in installing and servicing residential oil furnaces.

40 GRANT PERMANENT RESIDENCE OR CANCEL DEPORTATION

Mrs. White is a skilled stenographer of 10 years experience, currently employed as a secretary to an executive of a large corporation.

They are both healthy, intelligent, competent, industrious workers who earnestly desire to become United States citizens.

FACTS RELATING TO WINDSOR VISA RACKETEERS

For some time prior to 1951, a Mrs. Stiegerwald and Mrs. Prest held themselves out to the public in Windsor as experts in assembling and preparing the information needed in connection with applications for United States visas.

According to the testimony of Mr. Sundell, Canadian consul in Windsor at that time, the work of these people was well known to the consular office, was generally approved and there was no suspicion that their operations were in any way improper.

Their method of operation was to tell their clients that they had insufficient cash to permit their securing a visa. (This was of course false because the only requirement is that the applicant show that he is not likely to become a public charge.) They would then inform the applicant that for a fee that they could procure a loan to be deposited in the bank to their account and to be repaid after they had completed their crossing. They would then tell the applicants to open an account with a certain branch of a Canadian bank. At this point, operating in collusion with the local bank manager, a Mr. McBride, they would secure for the applicants a letter signed by Mr. McBride stating that a certain sum was on deposit in the bank in the applicant's account. Actually the funds were never deposited. The three parties, Stiegerwald, Prest, and McBride were perpetrating a racket based upon the ignorance of those applying for United States visas.

The perpetration of this racket was fostered by the fact that the United States consular office was understaffed and refused to give applicants any assistance or advice in assembling the information and documents needed in connection with a visa application.

FACTS RELATING TO THE VISA APPLICATION OF MR. AND MRS. WHITE

During the early part of 1951, Mr. White inquired at the American consular office in Windsor for aid in applying for a United States visa. He was handed a form and told to fill it out and bring it back. This form was mislaid and he secured another. In the meantime, he had heard that Mrs. Stiegerwald knew just what documents were needed, how many copies, the proper sequence, etc., and that applications prepared by her would therefore receive faster treatment. Mr. and Mrs. White then went to Mrs. Stiegerwald. She filled in their applications and had them sign same. At that time the applications contained no reference to a bank deposit. She then told them that they should open a bank account in the Provincial Bank of Canada and that she would arrange to have some money deposited therein for a fee of \$75. She later told Mrs. White to pick up a letter from the bank which Mr. Stiegerwald had at his office. When they got the letter they noticed that it said the account had been opened in 1946, and the current balance was \$1,300. Mrs. White then called Mrs. Stiegerwald and told her that the date was wrong. Mrs. Stiegerwald said the date was unimportant, and that \$1,300 was what counted.

Mrs. Stiegerwald then put all the documents together including the visa application which she had altered without the knowledge of the Whites after they had signed it; and told the Whites to take the package to the consular office.

Upon reaching the consular office, a girl took their papers, made up their visa and had them swear to it. No one went over their application or the supporting documents with them and they were not even given sufficient time to read their visa to which they swore.

The Whites entered the United States on November 7, 1951, immediately secured employment and soon thereafter filed application to become United States citizens.

In July 1952, they were placed under arrest and brought in for questioning. When told that the \$1,300 had not been deposited, they argued at length that it had been, and not until they were shown a transcript of the bank account and told of the nature of the racket did they realize they had been duped.

The parties were tried in Federal district court on an indictment for submitting a false document to a United States agency. The statute at that time did not require that the falsity relate to a material fact. It has since been amended so that it now applies only when a material fact is involved.

At the time of entry, the Whites had \$4,300 of assets. In the course of the trial the United States consul, Mr. Sundell testified that in view of these facts, no cash was required and there was only a remote contingency that their visa would have been denied.

The case against Mrs. White was dismissed.

Mr. White was convicted, but the jury stated, "We highly recommend leniency."

Judge Fee in passing sentence stated; "I do not look at this as a very serious offense * * *. Under the circumstances I feel it is my duty to impose sentence; but insofar as it can be mitigated by the circumstances in this case I think it should be done so."

Judge Fee further provided: "It is the direction of the court that the sentence in this case and the judgment in this case shall not be used as a ground for deportation of the defendant nor as a bar to his reentry if that is permitted under any other regulation.

NECESSITY OF A PRIVATE BILL TO SECURE JUSTICE

The provisions of the McCarran Act relating to exclusion are substantially more severe than those relating to deportation. It appears that if this fine young couple are deported, they will be forever barred from entering the United States. Certainly, there is no one who can with any authority say that this is not so.

If the Whites are deported and forever barred, they will be unjustly punished for acts committed by others as to which neither the Whites nor our consular officers had knowledge until long after the acts had been committed.

Just because the racketeers in Windsor are beyond our reach is no reason to unjustly punish the victims of the racket.

The only sure way to prevent this injustice is to pass a private bill canceling the deportation proceedings against the Whites.

GEORGE B. WELLS,
Attorney for Lily and Edward White.

GENERAL MOTORS CORP.,
Detroit 2, Mich., December 28, 1953.

Hon. CHARLES E. POTTER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR POTTER: Mrs. Lily E. White has been employed as my secretary since February 1, 1952. During these past 2 years I have always found her to be entirely honest, industrious, and capable in her work. In my opinion her character is above reproach.

I also am socially acquainted with Mr. Edward White. I consider him to be a man of high principles and character.

To the best of my knowledge Mrs. White has kept us fully and honestly informed of the immigration difficulties of herself and her husband. At no time have we doubted that they will be permitted to become citizens of this country. We sincerely hope that they will soon be cleared of the charges against them.

Very truly yours,

E. N. BRAINE,
Personnel Research Section.

ARGO OIL CORP.,
Detroit, Mich., December 28, 1953.

Hon. CHARLES E. POTTER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR POTTER: I understand that there is some question as to the entry of my employee Edward White into the United States and that you are interested in his general character and likelihood of becoming a good United States citizen.

I am happy to say that Mr. White has been employed with our firm since August 1953 as an oil-burner serviceman. During this time he has been very steady in his work. He is efficient and careful and gets along well with his fellow employees. He is honest in turning in his reports, and I have every reason to believe that he will make an excellent citizen.

There is definitely a shortage of qualified oil-burner servicemen in this area, and it would be a loss both to our company and the community if Mr. White was not permitted to continue his work here.

Very truly yours,

AUTOMATIC HEATING DIVISION,
FRANK FEINBERG, *Vice President.*

CONTRACTORS MACHINERY Co.,
Detroit 3, Mich., December 29, 1953.

HON. CHARLES E. POTTER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

HIS HONOR: This is to certify that Edward White was employed by this company for approximately 2 years and we have found his character in all ways to be 100 percent. He is a very willing, conscientious, honest, and sober worker.

Anything that can be done to assist Mr. White in remaining in this country would be very greatly appreciated and I would further state, would be a credit to the United States.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS A. HELZ,
Service Manager.

BIRMINGHAM, MICH., *December 29, 1953.*

HON. CHARLES E. POTTER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR POTTER: I first met Mrs. Edward White when she joined the staff of the personnel research section of General Motors central office in Detroit about 2 years ago. During this period I have had the wonderful experience of observing her as a coworker and, more important, knowing her and her husband as friends. They are both energetic, capable people and possess a sincerity found only in persons of high purpose.

I believe, if you could know them as I do, that you would also recognize that they are a deserving couple who would be good citizens of our country, which they want so wholeheartedly.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. ROBERTS.

BERKLEY, MICH., *December 30, 1953.*

HON. CHARLES E. POTTER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR POTTER: I am very grateful for the opportunity to express to you, and indirectly to Lily and Edward White, the high regard I have for them. I feel it a privilege to consider them my personal friends.

As a frequent guest in their home, often for long periods of time, I think I know them both very well. I have seen their reactions to various situations, and never has either one of them acted in bad faith toward anyone for any reason. They have always faced their obligations squarely, and my confidence in their absolute honesty and integrity and moral uprightness is complete. Perhaps their one fault, and the basic cause of their present difficulty, is their willingness to place as much unquestioned confidence in others as they themselves inspire.

Unqualifiedly and without hesitation I can say that this country would be very fortunate to have as citizens two people of such fine character as Lily and Edward White. I hope that, if only in a small way, this letter can help you to help them.

Very truly yours,

MARILYN A. COMIN.

Dr. Klaus Hergt—S. 893, by Senator McNamara

The beneficiary of the bill is a 28-year-old native and citizen of Germany who last entered the United States on September 18, 1952, as an exchange student. He is a physician and was graduated from the University of Mainz, Germany. He served as an intern at Saginaw County Hospital, Michigan, from September 1952 to December 1954, and is presently employed at Mercy Hospital in Bay City, Mich. He was married to a native-born United States citizen December 22, 1953, and has 1 citizen child and 1 citizen stepchild. The beneficiary's wife is in ill health as a result of lung surgery in the treatment of tuberculosis and if he were required to return to Germany to obtain a visa, it would result in hardship to his family.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 20, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Com-

missioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 893) for the relief of Dr. Klaus Hergt, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Flint, Mich. office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE RE DR. KLAUS HERGT, BENEFICIARY OF S. 893

The beneficiary, Dr. Claus Hergt, was born October 2, 1926, at Weimar, Germany, and is a citizen of Germany. He was married in Germany on July 31, 1949, to one Hildegard Otto, and this marriage terminated in divorce on March 2, 1952. A son born to the beneficiary of this marriage died in Germany in 1950. The beneficiary married a native-born United States citizen, Earleen Agnes Dusek, nee King, at Saginaw, Mich., on December 22, 1953. He has a daughter Deanna Alice Hergt, born February 1, 1954, and one stepson John Phillip Dusek, both of whom reside with the beneficiary and his wife at 512 George Street, Midland, Mich.

Dr. Hergt is a physician who graduated from the University of Mainz, Mainz, Germany on June 5, 1951, and thereafter studied as a postgraduate at the same university for 1 year. He has worked as an intern in the United States from September 1952 to December 1954, and from April 19, 1955, to the present time. He is presently employed at the Mercy Hospital in Bay City, Mich., in noncredit research at a salary of \$250 per month. The beneficiary's assets amount to approximately \$2,200 and consist of household goods and an automobile. The beneficiary has no relatives in the United States other than this immediate family. His parents and one sister reside in Germany.

The beneficiary entered the United States as an exchange student at New York, N. Y., on September 18, 1952. The time of temporary stay has been extended to September 16, 1955. On December 14, 1954, the beneficiary's sponsor, Dr. V. K. Volk, medical superintendent of the Saginaw County Hospital, requested release from further responsibility concerning Dr. Hergt. It has been established that the beneficiary was discharged from duty on that date and that Dr. Volk has thereafter refused to reemploy him. A warrant for his arrest was issued on March 10, 1955, charging that after his admission to the United States as an exchange student, he failed to maintain the status under which he was admitted. On June 8, 1955, the beneficiary was accorded a hearing and was found to be subject to deportation on the charge stated in the warrant of arrest. He was ordered deported from the United States.

Dr. Hergt has concentrated on biological research. He has published 3 reports of research containing medical problems and has 1 report which is still in print. In March 1955, he took an oral examination given by the State medical board at Lansing, Mich., for rotating interns. The beneficiary failed that examination and has stated that he will have to review before being able to pass it, inasmuch as the examination covered phases of medicine, many of which had not recently been studied by him.

The beneficiary was a member of the Hitler Youth in Germany from 1936 to 1944 and a member of the Nazi Party and General SS from 1944 to 1945, but has stated that all membership was known to and investigated by the American consul in Germany prior to the issuance of the beneficiary's visitor's visa.

Senator Pat McNamara, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
April 13, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In support of my bill, S. 893, I am attaching the documents and communications received by this office which will be of interest to your committee.

You will note from the correspondence that Dr. Hergt's professional qualifications include a medical degree cum laude from the University of Mainz in Germany, postgraduate work in biochemistry, a considerable number of articles in professional publications, and, of course, his highly commended research work with the Saginaw County Hospital in Saginaw, Mich.

In addition to the personal qualifications that would make Dr. Hergt so obviously gifted an addition to our citizenry, there are personal factors which I feel should be given special consideration in this case.

Dr. Hergt is married to an American woman, the mother of a young child, aged 4, by a previous marriage. There is also another child, less than a year old, issue of the present marriage. Mrs. Hergt's health has been seriously affected by extensive lung surgery as a result of pulmonary tuberculosis. Her physician, Dr. John Wm. James, advises that without Dr. Hergt's physical help the children cannot be taken care of by Mrs. Hergt without straining her condition beyond endurance.

The family situation is such that even a temporary interruption, such as Dr. Hergt's return to his native country to await a regular quota reentry, would create an unbearable burden on his American family. Not only would the usual hardships of a broken family devolve on them, but the medical situation might necessitate breaking up the family so that the children could get adequate care during the father's separation from them.

In view of the fact that Dr. Hergt, as evident from the record, would make a highly desirable citizen in every respect, it seems needlessly cruel and wasteful to insist on his deportation.

If your committee needs any additional information, my office will do everything possible to obtain it for you.

Your favorable consideration of this bill will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

PAT. McNAMARA,
United States Senator.

SAGINAW, MICH., *February 7, 1955.*

Re Dr. Klaus Hergt, Saginaw, Mich.

Senator P. McNAMARA,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Mrs. Earline Hergt, wife of Dr. Klaus Hergt, is under my medical care for a healed pulmonary tuberculosis.

She has two children ages 4 and 1 years respectively, and without his physical help, caring for these children would work a real hardship on her.

If it becomes necessary for him to return to his native country the children would either be neglected or her physical condition would be strained beyond her endurance.

Sincerely,

JOHN W. JAMES, M. D.

MIDLAND, MICH., *January 25, 1955.*

Office of Senator PATRICK McNAMARA,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.
(Attention Mr. David Connery.)

DEAR SIR: Mr. Kenneth Forbes, Saginaw, Mich., spoke to Mr. Racy, Detroit, Mich., on my behalf and both encouraged me to submit my problem concerning my immigration into the United States to you.

I am in the United States since September 18, 1952, as a visitor. The status of my visa is specified on the accompanying sheet No. 1. During my stay I married Eardling A. King, born in Saginaw, Mich., and one son, of the previous marriage of my wife, also born in Saginaw, Mich.

I would like to become a citizen of the United States of America. The reasons for this desire are given on sheet No. 1.

The local Immigration and Naturalization Service, Flint, Mich., informed me that in order to immigrate into this country I first have to leave the United States and have to apply from abroad. Then I will be classified as a nonquota immigrant.

Special personal reasons, however, make it desirable that an exception may be granted and my visa be transferred to that of an immigrant. These reasons lay in the fact that my wife had been subject to extensive lung surgery (excision of two lung lobes) due to tuberculosis in October 1952. She, therefore, is of limited working capacity. Our family depends solely on my personal income. My wife would be unable to care for the children and a living at the same time.

My return to Europe would therefore result in considerable hardship on the health of my wife.

Since it was impossible to prolong my working contract, I have to prepare my departure from the United States for February 10, 1955, from New York.

Data pertinent to my professional and personal standing are enclosed. I would greatly appreciate any assistance I may receive in my cause.

Gratefully,

KLAUS HERGT, M. D.

PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS

During my professional education, university training for physicians, I became early interested in basic problems common to all or at least groups of the various medical fields. I substantiated this interest by experimental work in the various more theoretical fields of medicine as for instance pathology, pharmacology, and bacteriology. Later I also tried to gain a deeper understanding for the basic chemical and physicochemical mechanisms involved in biological reactions both by theoretical studies and by experimental research in the Physiological-Chemical Institute in Mainz, Germany. There I also acquired some practical experience in teaching of medical students.

In clinical work on tuberculosis and other contagious diseases I gained some practical medical experience. Research on the state of chronically diseased patients with tuberculosis considered and attempted a therapeutical correction of alterations in the body not primarily connected with the disease, but occurring concomitantly and being themselves adverse to a full recovery. Factors determining the general reaction of the body to infection received particular attention.

On the basis of these various influences and experiences I feel, that consideration of the body as a functional unity in health and in disease will help to advance both prevention and treatment of diseases. I am particularly interested in factors determining the resistance to infections.

It is my sincere hope, that I would have the opportunity to gather more experience and to pursue further investigation along this thinking.

SAGINAW COUNTY HOSPITAL,
Saginaw, Mich., February 12, 1955.

Hon. PATRICK V. McNAMARA,
United States Senator,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR McNAMARA: Saginaw County Hospital has an exchange training program approved by the State Department. At the present time we have several professional persons from Germany on our staff who are receiving training here and doing a good job.

About 2 years ago we brought Dr. Klaus Hergt from Germany to Saginaw County Hospital. He was assigned to work on a nutrition study which is being carried out in cooperation with the Mott Foundation. While here Dr. Hergt married an American woman and has a child.

While I have no complaint as to Dr. Hergt's professional skill, his conduct was unbecoming a member of our staff due to his effrontery and insolence, and for these reasons he was separated from any connection with Saginaw County Hospital. In line with the provisions of the exchange training program dealing with like situations, proper notification was sent to the district immigration office in Flint, Mich. Termination of Dr. Hergt's services will necessitate his return to Germany.

Dr. Hergt is now trying to convert his status from an exchange person to that of an immigrant and I understand he will be asking your assistance. If he succeeds in doing this, his dismissal from our service would actually be a reward for his misdeeds.

On behalf of the board of trustees, I therefore request no consideration be given to Dr. Hergt to remain in America at this time. I have several other German physicians on our staff who are far more deserving of consideration in becoming American citizens than Dr. Hergt, and none of them is giving a thought to receiving special consideration.

However, for the sake of Dr. Hergt's wife and child, the county hospital will place no obstacle in the path of his return to America in due time and through the regular channels.

In the event that Dr. Hergt should request your assistance and you desire further information from us, I shall be glad to supply it.

Sincerely yours,

V. K. VOLK, M. D., Dr. P. H.,
Medical Superintendent.

Stephen Fodo—S. 1125, by Senator Martin of Pennsylvania

The beneficiary of the bill is a 47-year-old alien who was born in what was Austria-Hungary and was last a citizen of Rumania. He first entered the United States in May 1926 at Detroit, Mich., by stating that he resided in that city. He lived there continuously until 1945 when he made a trip to Canada and was readmitted upon the basis of his claim to United States citizenship. Upon his return from another trip to Canada on August 22, 1954, he again claimed United States citizenship, but he was subsequently excluded after a hearing by the Immigration and Naturalization Service when the falsity of his claims to citizenship was admitted. The beneficiary is married to a United States citizen and has two citizen children. He resides with his wife and family in Duquesne, Pa., where he is employed by the United States Steel Corp.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated April 28, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1125) for the relief of Stephen Fodo, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Pittsburgh, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would, in effect, waive the excluding provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act and grant this alien the status of permanent residence, upon payment of the required visa fee.

It appears the beneficiary is eligible to apply for a nonquota status as the husband of a United States citizen.

Sincerely,

-----, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES CONCERNING STEPHEN FODO, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1125

Stephen Fodo, also known as Steve Fodo, was born in Torterbec, Szatmar, Austria-Hungary, on February 23, 1908. He first entered the United States at Detroit, Mich., in May 1926, at which time he claims he was admitted by stating that he resided in Detroit, Mich. He resided continuously in the United States until July 1945, when he made a brief trip to Canada, and was readmitted at Buffalo, N. Y., by claiming United States citizenship.

On August 18, 1954, the beneficiary again went to Canada. Upon his return through the port of Buffalo, N. Y., on August 22, 1954, he was questioned by an immigration officer and presented the birth certificate of another person in an attempt to effect reentry into the United States. He was accorded a hearing

to determine his admissibility to the United States before a special inquiry officer on August 23 and 27, 1954, and gave detailed false testimony with respect to his alleged citizenship. He was ordered excluded and then paroled into the United States to afford him an opportunity to produce additional evidence of his claim to citizenship. A continued hearing was held at Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 5, 1954, at which time he admitted the falsity of his prior testimony concerning his citizenship and admitted that he had perjured himself. As a result of this hearing he was ordered excluded from the United States. The excluding decision was appealed to the Board of Immigration Appeals and on January 24, 1955, the Board dismissed the appeal and upheld the decision of the special inquiry officer.

The beneficiary's wife is a United States citizen. They were married at New York, N. Y., on November 19, 1936. Two children were born of this marriage—Barbara Fodo, age 17, and Stephen Emery Fodo, age 12, both of whom were born in McKeesport, Pa. The beneficiary is presently residing with his wife and family at 130½ South First Street, Duquesne, Pa. Mr. Fodo's parents are deceased. He has no relatives in Europe. He has 1 brother and 1 cousin who are United States citizens residing in the United States.

Mr. Fodo graduated from high school in Austria-Hungary. Since residing in the United States he has completed a 12 months' course at an electrical trade school at Detroit, Mich. He is presently employed by the United States Steel Corp., Duquesne, Pa., as a motor inspector and his average earnings are \$2.28 per hour. Mr. Fodo's assets consist of personal effects, household furnishings, and approximately \$1,000 in cash. He was formerly employed at the Ford plant, River Rouge, Mich., as a laborer and worked at odd jobs in States of Michigan and New York before moving to Pennsylvania in 1937.

Senator Edward Martin, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
June 21, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*
(Attention Immigration Subcommittee.)

DEAR HARLEY: In connection with the private bill, S. 1125, which I have introduced in behalf of Stephen Fodo of Duquesne, Pa., I am enclosing material in his support.

This bill concerns the case of a 46-year-old alien of Austro-Hungarian derivation, who was last a citizen of Rumania. He came to the United States by way of Canada some time in 1926. He accomplished this by walking across the bridge in Detroit. Mr. Fodo established himself in the community and married an American citizen in 1936. He has two American-citizen children, a girl of 17 and a boy of 12. His immediate problem springs from a visit he made to Canada last August to visit a cousin. Returning, he was held at Buffalo for lack of proper identification. At that time he stated he was an American citizen born in Michigan. He was paroled in his wife's custody and permitted to come back to the United States to submit proof of his birth.

As amazing as it may seem, Mr. Fodo's family had no knowledge of his alien birth and believed, until this time, that he was an American citizen born in Michigan. His wife and children have been greatly distressed over the situation, since Mr. Fodo was forced to admit his false statements.

Mr. Fodo seems to have been entirely unaware that he could have adjusted his immigration status as the spouse of an American citizen. During the war he worked in a war plant and was a highly trusted and valued employee. Apparently no check was ever made. I believe he thought he was an American citizen, or at least here legally, due to his marriage. I do not believe Mr. Fodo is guilty of any crime, but only of ignorance of the facts. The situation when he lied to the immigration authorities was one caused by fear rather than any desire to evade the law.

I am enclosing 2 letters I have received from the wife, photographs of his 2 children and a report on Mr. Fodo's case as recorded in an appeal before the Board of Immigration Appeals. I believe this is a most worthwhile case, and I will be glad to submit to the committee other affidavits of Mr. Fodo's character and responsibility as a father and working member of the community.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely,

EDWARD MARTIN.

DUQUESNE, PA., February 28, 1955.

Mrs. CATHERINE GUYON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR Mrs. GUYON: First of all we want to thank you and Hon. Senator E. Martin for what you have done in our behalf. Senator Koprivier brought me down a copy of the bill that Senator Martin introduced in my husband's behalf. It certainly has made us feel a lot easier now to know we have such good unknown friends to help us. Mr. Froh also notified us that he received a copy of the bill and a letter from you.

If we are needed in Washington for any reason we will make the trip.

I am sending you my children's school snapshots to show you that they are nice American children who need their dad here with them very much.

Again we thank you for your sincere interest in our serious problem.

I remain gratefully yours,

Mrs. STEVE FODO.

HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH,
Duquesne, Pa., June 28, 1955.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
United States Department of Justice
or

To Whom It May Concern:

As pastor of the Hungarian Reformed Church of Duquesne, Pa., for over 13 years, I have known Mr. Stephen Fodo of 130 South First Street, Duquesne, Pa., for that period of time.

He is a member, in good standing, of my church. He has served on the board of trustees. Has an outstanding family; his wife is an active leader in women's work, his daughter is the organist of our church.

I have known Mr. Stephen Fodo as a law-abiding, trustworthy, and conscientious Christian; and a good family man. His standing in the community is excellent.

Very truly yours,

Rev. STEPHEN SZOKE, Pastor.

UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA, C. I. O.,
DUQUESNE LOCAL No. 1256,
Duquesne, Pa., June 26, 1955.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
United States Department of Justice.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to inform you that Mr. Stephen Fodo of 130½ South First Street, Duquesne, Pa., has been a member of our local union from 1937, in which time he has proved himself a good member, a man of excellent character and a law-abiding citizen of this great Republic of ours.

His standing and character in the community is beyond reproach.

Very truly yours,

ANTHONY NEBINSKI.
WILLIAM PETRISKO.

JUNE 30, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

Steve Fodo has worked at the Duquesne Works of the United States Steel Corp. since September 1939. He started at that time as a motor inspector helper and in 1942 advanced to a motor inspector, which position he holds currently.

I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Fodo, but his general foreman with whom I am very well acquainted assures me that Mr. Fodo is a steady, dependable, and conscientious workman. To our knowledge he is a man of temperate habits.

He has always conducted himself in his work in a straightforward and respectable manner.

FRANK O. PHILLIPS,
Division Superintendent, Maintenance, United States Steel Corp.,
Duquesne Works.

Upon consideration of all the facts in each case included in this bill, the committee is of the opinion that S. 213, as amended, should be enacted and accordingly recommends that the bill do pass.